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THE
TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR;

OR, THE

**ART OF CUTTING
GARMENTS**

TO FIT THE HUMAN FORM WITH EASE

AND

With Elegance.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

TWELVE COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

CONTAINING

Upwards of THIRTY Models of different GARMENTS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

TWENTY-SIX TABLES,

SHOWING THE NECESSARY QUANTITY OF CLOTH REQUIRED FOR
EACH GARMENT;

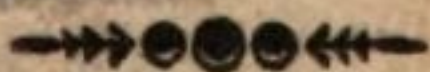
AND

A RECEIPT

FOR MAKING A COMPOUND TO MARK BRAIDING DESIGNS ON
CLOTH.



BY H. HADFIELD.



London:

SOLD BY LONGMAN AND CO. PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND IN
MANCHESTER BY T. SOWLER, ST. ANN'S SQUARE.

Also may be had of the Author, No. 130, Deansgate, Knott-Mill, Manchester.

1826.

Price 12s. and 6d.

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ADVERTISEMENT.



H. H. respectfully informs the Trade, that he gives both theoretical and practical lessons in the Art of Cutting. His System of teaching has obtained him the flattering approbation of those who are eminently capable of appreciating its superior advantages; and his terms are so moderate as to give any journeyman an opportunity of thus qualifying himself for the situation of foreman.

H. H. also respectfully informs Master Tailors, that, being in the constant practice of teaching the Art of Cutting, he will have it in his power to recommend foremen; and it will be his endeavour to select those for this distinction whose habits as well as talents entitle them to it. A letter addressed to him, post paid, No. 130, Deansgate, will meet with immediate attention.

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PREFACE.



THE Author of the following System, on his first commencing business as a principal, experiencing all the inconveniences arising from ignorance of the principles of cutting, and the consequent uncertainty of producing a good fit where no rule had been followed in the formation of the garment, was induced to apply himself sedulously to the study of this very necessary branch of his business; and in studying the various systems, without the advantage of a tutor, the difficulties with which the self-taught have to contend became familiar to him; and having thus learned to value simplicity of style and clearness of definition, he determined on the publication of a System which should unite as far as possible these advantages. His principal object has been to form a System which should have for its basis as few lines, points, and angles, as possible; and

PREFACE.

thus, by endeavouring to prune away useless excrescences, which encumber the science, and embarrass the learner, to produce to the trade a System, which, from the conciseness of its rules, the simplicity of their application, and the perfect ease with which they may be understood, together with the conveniency of the Tables, and the portability of the work, should be found worthy of their approbation and support.

The Author does not arrogate to himself the merit of entire originality, but gratefully acknowledges he is under obligations to those who have preceded him on the subject. How far he has succeeded in his attempt he leaves it for others to judge, satisfied with the consciousness of having only contemplated the improvement of the trade; and so far from fearing an exposure of his own imperfections, it will give him pleasure hereafter to become the learner of a system which, from its greater simplicity, and consequent perfection, should supersede his own.

A DEFINITION OF
**GEOMETRICAL TERMS USED IN THE
WORK.**

POINTS are those marks which have no extension, and from which lines are first drawn, as from A to B in fig. 2, plate 2.

A **CENTRAL POINT** is that from which a circle is described, as at A.

A **LINE** is length without breadth, as from A to B.

An **ARC** or **CURVE** is any part of the circumference of a circle, as from B to D.

A **RIGHT ANGLE** is the inclination of two lines which meet together, but are not in the same direction, as A C, F C.

An **ANGULAR POINT** is where two lines meet, as at C.

A **TRIANGLE** is a figure whose 3 sides are all equal, as A F, B F, B A.

The cutter should be provided with a good square, which is as useful an implement as ever was introduced into the Art of Cutting. To ascertain whether the two sides be at right angles with each other, draw

A DEFINITION, &c.

a line, as from A to B, fig. 2, plate 2. From C to B is 12 inches, and from C to A is 12 inches. Having marked these three points with exactness, place the chalk to the measure or line, pressing the line against the chalk with the thumb; lay the left thumb on the point A, and the chalk on the point B, and describe an arc, as from B to D; repeat the same from the point B, and the point of intersection will be the point whereon to erect the perpendicular line C F. Then place the angle of the square to the point C, letting one edge lie even with the line C B, and if the square be true the other edge will lie even with the line C F.



N. B.—In the following pages, it will be found that each deviation of the breast-measure is specified according to the part described, as well as the number of inches; so that whether the inch or notched measure be used, the learner will find them to answer the same end.

It must be observed also, that the Widths are entered in full in the Copy of each of the following Measurements.



TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR;

OR, THE

ART OF CUTTING.



OF COATS.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR A COAT.

FIRST take particular notice of the person's position of standing, and form of body, always having the coat buttoned, the better to discern it. Then placing the end of the measure where you intend the top of the back-seam to be, extend it to the required length of the waist, as at No. 1, fig. 2, in the frontispiece, and from thence to the bottom, as at No. 2. Request him to bend his arm while you take the length of the sleeve from the back-seam to the elbow, No. 3; then to the hand, No. 4. Take the length of the lappel by placing the measure even at the top of the back-seam, and pass it over the breast to the length required at front. Take the width of the breast as at No. 5, fig. 1; the width of the waist as at No. 6; the width of the hips as at No. 7; the top of the arm as at No. 8; above the elbow as at No. 9; and at the hand as at No. 10.

The inexperienced cutter cannot be too careful in taking a correct measure, as without it a good fit can never be expected. It is immaterial whether the inch or notched measure be used. Those who use the inch measure should be provided with a tape, pencil, and memorandum-book, wherein to insert the person's name, the description of garment, and other particulars; together with the person's height, &c. as above. A well-proportioned person's height may be ascertained by taking the length from the back-seam to the middle joint of the little finger, keeping the arm in a straight position, which will be half his height: thus if he measure thirty-three inches, his height will be five feet six inches. For these divisions see tables III. and IV.

Those who use the notched measure may proceed as before described, taking the length and width in the same manner, and marking the parchment or paper as may be understood by the cutter. To ascertain the height of the back from the bottom of the back scye to the top, suppose a line to be drawn from the bottom of one back scye to the other, which will cross the back-seam; then place the end of the measure even with the top of the back-seam, passing it along this line, and mark it on the measure. It is better, in this case, to be governed by a proportion of the person's height, or this measure, than it is to be governed by a proportion of the breast-measure. The width should govern the width, and the height the same. For

the divisions of the breast-measure see plate 1, fig. 4, which is supposed to be a slip of paper the half width of the breast-measure, divided into one-half, one-fourth, and one-eighth, on the one side; and one-third, two-thirds, and one-sixth, on the other: thus a person little acquainted with figures, by attending to this particular, and having a knowledge of the system, and assigning each division its proper place, as hereafter described, may form each garment with the greatest precision.

COPY OF THE MEASURE OF A COAT.

~~~~~	
Mr. _____ Coat.	5 ft. 6 in.
	<i>Lengths.</i>   <i>Widths.</i>
Superfine blue, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards,	Waist $16\frac{1}{2}$   36 Breast
button sleeves, plait	Skirt 35   33 Belly
pockets, one inside,	Elbow 21   35 Hips
&c.	Hand 34   16 Sleeve top
	Lappel 23   $13\frac{1}{2}$ Elbow
	10 Hand
	~~~~~

HOW TO FORM THE BACK.

Plate 1, Fig. 1.

The two arrows represent the edge of the cloth. The length of the coat is to be 35 inches, and the waist $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Place 35 inches at the bottom, C, and extend the measure to the waist, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as at B; then measure the length of the waist from B to

E ; next draw the back-seam line, letting it be 2 inches from the edge of the cloth at B, to the edge at E. Square the top of the back with the back-seam line ; then place the angle of the square at A, 6 inches from E, or $\frac{1}{11}$ th of the man's height, supposing that to be 5 feet 6 inches, and draw the line F, on which will be found the bottom of the back scye. The width of the back at A is 6 inches, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast-measure ; and at B 2 inches, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the waist-measure. Whatever is added to, or taken from these two points, as the changes of fancy or fashion may direct, add to, or diminish from the forepart in the same proportion. Form the side-seam and shoulder-seam according to fancy, observing that the top of the shoulder-seam must rise a little above the square : then draw the back skirt, and the back is complete.



HOW TO FORM THE FORE-PART.

Plate 1, Fig. 2.

The two arrows represent the double edge of the cloth. First ascertain the length of the fore-part skirt by that of the back : the line A A is found by placing the rule 3 inches from the edge of the cloth at the waist, letting it fall off the edge of the cloth at 22 inches from the waist, and the remainder to fall on the cutting-board. Place the back even at the waist, and the top of the side-seam, on the line

A A ; then mark the side-seam of the fore-part by that of the back, letting the back lie even on the cloth, as represented in the plate. Afterwards place the angle of the square even with the top of the side-seam, letting one side of the square lie even with the line A, and draw the line B. The square must lie in this position until the points $\frac{1}{6}$ or 3 inches, which is the centre of the scye, $\frac{1}{3}$ or six inches, the front of the scye, $\frac{2}{3}$ or 12 inches, the front of the square, are marked on the line B ; then mark on the line A $\frac{1}{4}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{2}{3}$ or 12 inches. Having marked these points, take the square and place the angle to the point marked $\frac{2}{3}$ on the line B, to find the line C ; then draw the line C square with the line B, and mark $\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 inches upon the line C. All these divisions are taken from the breast-measure, the half width of which is 18 inches ; for which divisions see tables I. and II. Having marked this point, place one edge of the square on the point W, continuing it to the point marked $\frac{1}{2}$ on the line C, and draw the line E ; then take the compasses and fix one leg at the top of the side-seam, on the point of the angle of the square, extending the other up the line A to the point marked $\frac{2}{3}$, and cast the circle *r r* ; then place one leg on the point *t* in the centre of the scye, and cast the circle *s s*, which circle is to cross the line C. Put the angle of the square on the point where the circle *s s* crosses the line C, and draw the line D, letting it run through the top of the circle

rr; mark on this line $\frac{1}{4}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the breast-measure, from the line C; then place the top of the back-seam even with this point, letting the remainder lie even with the line D: when it is in this position mark the shoulder-seam of the fore-part by that of the back. The point *x* on the line E is $\frac{1}{6}$ or 3 inches from the line C. Then place one leg of the compasses on the point *x*, extending the other to the shoulder-point, and circle the neck, or gorge; by removing the point *x* farther from or nearer to the line C, it will alter the form of the gorge in the same proportion. Then proceed to form the scye, by marking the depth $\frac{1}{10}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in that part, as is represented in the plate. These three points being found, the depth, the front, and the shoulder-point, the remainder may be formed by your own judgment, observing that there be half an inch taken off the top of the side-seam.

Then form the side-seam of the fore-part. If it is intended to be cut across the waist, take off about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom, and form the side-seam according to that in the plate, taking care not to make it too round, as is often the case with learners, and causes the back to go in too long, which is a great fault: if it is not to be cut across, mark the side-seam by the dotted line. Next take the length of the lappel from D to the line F, 22 inches; and draw the line F $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the back-seam to the front. The width of the breast is 9 inches at the top, being half of the breast-measure from the front

of the scye. Draw the line G, the spring-line of the coat, by placing the rule even at the hip on the point of the line A, and the point *t* in the centre of the scye. The space between the waist and the line B is 12 inches: divide this line into 4 equal parts, which will be 3 inches; then mark 3 inches on the line B from the line A, which in this case will accord with the centre of the scye. By attending to this it will be found to answer for all sizes and fashions in the rule of proportion. Then draw the front of the skirt according to fancy, letting the bottom of the lappel incline a little downwards, as represented in the plate, and the fore-part is completed.

HOW TO FORM THE SLEEVE.

Plate 1, Fig. 3.

Draw the line A B C D, the length of the sleeve from the back-seam to the hand. From A to B is 9 inches, the half of the breast-measure: place the angle of the square even with the point B, and draw a line across square with the line A B. The line E F is half of the breast-measure, or 9 inches: then find a centre between the extreme ends of the line E and F, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, viz. half an inch less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast-measure, and from that centre describe the circular line from the top of the fore-arm to F, which forms the top of the sleeve. Then measure the length

from the point A to the elbow C, 21 inches, and to D 33 inches, allowing 1 inch for the drop of the cuff. The point G must be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from D: then measure the length of the sleeve, and shape the fore-arm accordingly. The width of the sleeve at G is 5 inches, at C $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches: cast a circle from D to H, making the point B the centre; and on this circle may be found the bottom of the fore-arm of the sleeve. The formation of the sleeve will then be completed.

OF DISPROPORTION.

Form the back in the same manner as if for a well-proportioned person; and if he be very round-shouldered, or hump-backed, draw a straight line, as from B to E, plate 1, fig. 1, and allow for the disproportion accordingly. If he be very straight in the back, it must be cut a little shorter from A to E than $\frac{1}{11}$ of the person's height, say $\frac{1}{12}$, which is one inch for every foot in height. Draw every line on the fore-part as if for a proportionate person, until you come to form the shoulder; if for one who stoops, the shoulder-point is required to be a little more forward, say half an inch; to accomplish which place the top of the back-seam half an inch nearer the line C than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the breast-measure, and it will cause the shoulder to be a little shorter, which is very

requisite. Persons of this description require the front of the scye more forward, and a little deeper in proportion to the forwardness of the shoulder-point. If he is high or square-shouldered, as it is termed, the line **D** must be raised a little above the circle *rr*, say a quarter of an inch; if low on the shoulder, or very thin at the top of the arm, the line **D** must be lower than the top of the circle *rr*, say half an inch. If he is inclined to stoop, he will not require so much spring to the plate as the proportionate man. In some cases, where he falls very hollow and flat behind, the line **G** must be drawn a quarter or half an inch forwarder at the hip, keeping it fixed to the same point in the scye, which will cause it to hang straighter behind, and keep the plaits from folding over one another; if he is very round behind, draw the spring-line as delineated on the plate. With a little practice, and attending to these particulars, the cutter will be enabled to make every necessary allowance required in proportioning the variations of form in the human figure.

TABLE I.

Showing the divisions of the Breast Measure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Breast measure.	One half.	One fourth.	One eighth.	One sixth.	One third.	Two thirds.	One seventh.	One tenth.
12	6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	8	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
$12\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
13	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
$13\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
14	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	2	$1\frac{3}{8}$
$14\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
$15\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
16	8	4	2	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$
$16\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	11	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$
17	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$
$17\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
18	9	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3	6	12	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
$18\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$
19	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$

TABLE II.

Divisions of the Breast Measure continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Breast Measure	One half.	One fourth.	One eighth.	One sixth.	One third.	Two thirds.	One seventh.	One tenth.
19 $\frac{1}{9}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
20	10	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	2
21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	14	3	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
22	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
23	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
23 $\frac{2}{3}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
24	12	6	3	4	8	16	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
25 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	17 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
26 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	17 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{5}{8}$

TABLE III.

Showing the proportionate divisions of the Heights of Persons.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Height in Feet and Inches.	One eleventh	One tenth.	One fourth.	One third.	One half.	Length of the Leg seam.	Length of the Sleeve.	Height in Inches.
2 10	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{3}$	17	13	17	34
3 0	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	9	12	18	14	$18\frac{1}{8}$	36
3 2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{2}{3}$	19	15	$19\frac{1}{8}$	38
3 4	$3\frac{5}{8}$	4	10	$13\frac{1}{3}$	20	16	$20\frac{1}{4}$	40
3 6	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	14	21	17	$21\frac{1}{4}$	42
3 8	4	$4\frac{3}{8}$	11	$14\frac{2}{3}$	22	18	$22\frac{3}{8}$	44
3 10	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{3}$	23	19	$23\frac{3}{8}$	46
4 0	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	12	16	24	$20\frac{1}{8}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	48
4 2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{2}{3}$	25	$21\frac{1}{8}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$	50
4 4	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	13	$17\frac{1}{3}$	26	$22\frac{1}{8}$	$26\frac{5}{8}$	52
4 6	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$	18	27	$23\frac{1}{4}$	$27\frac{5}{8}$	54

TABLE IV.

Showing the proportionate divisions of the Heights of Persons.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Height in Feet and Inches.	One eleventh	One tenth.	One fourth.	One third.	One half.	Length of the Leg seam.	Length of the Sleeve.	Height in Inches.
4 8	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	14	$18\frac{2}{3}$	28	$24\frac{1}{4}$	$28\frac{3}{4}$	56
4 10	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{3}$	29	$25\frac{1}{4}$	$29\frac{3}{4}$	58
5 0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	15	20	30	$26\frac{1}{8}$	$30\frac{7}{8}$	60
5 2	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{2}{3}$	31	$27\frac{1}{8}$	$31\frac{7}{8}$	62
5 4	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	16	$21\frac{1}{3}$	32	28	33	64
5 6	6	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	22	33	$28\frac{7}{8}$	34	66
5 8	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	17	$22\frac{2}{3}$	34	$29\frac{3}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{8}$	68
5 10	$6\frac{3}{8}$	7	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{3}$	35	$30\frac{5}{8}$	$36\frac{1}{8}$	70
6 0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	18	24	36	$31\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{4}$	72
6 2	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$24\frac{2}{3}$	37	$32\frac{3}{8}$	$38\frac{1}{4}$	74
6 4	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	19	$25\frac{1}{3}$	38	$33\frac{1}{4}$	$39\frac{3}{8}$	76

EXPLANATION
OF
TABLES I. AND II.

The figure at the head of each column denotes the number of the column.

The *first* column in each table signifies the various sizes of persons round the breast, from 12 to $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches the half width; and opposite to every size will be found the relative proportions.

The *second* column, which is marked one-half at the top, is the distance from the line B to the line E on the coat forepart; the width of the top of the sleeve from F to the fore-arm, and between the point B and C on the waistcoat; and the space between B and C, D and E, D and F, for habits and pelisses.

The *third* column is one-fourth of the breast-measure, and is appropriate to the space between the line C and the top of the back on the line D, and from B to the point W on the line A, on the coat; the space between the points D and E, on the waistcoat.

The *fourth* column is one-eighth of the waist-measure, and is the proportionate width of the back of a coat at the waist.

The *fifth* column is one-sixth of the breast-measure, and is appropriate to the space between the

line A and the point *t* in the centre of the scye, and from the line C on the line E to the point *x* on the coat forepart, and from B to F on the sleeve; from B to D, and D to F, and from I to the bottom of the scye, on the waistcoat; and from D to G on the habit and pelisse.

The *sixth* column is one-third of the breast-measure, and is the proportionate width for the back at F, the space between the line A and the front of the scye on the forepart, and the space between A and F on the sleeve of the coat; the space between the point C and D, C and F, the front of the scye, &c. on the waistcoat; and the space between the point D and V on the habit-sleeve.

The *seventh* column is two-thirds of the breast-measure, and is a proportionate space between the the line A and the line C, from the line B to the point *r* on the line A, on the coat; the space between the point C and the point D on the habit fore-part, and from I to J on its sleeve.

The *eighth* column, one-seventh of the breast-measure, is the proportionate depth of the habit or pelisse scye.

The *ninth* column, one-tenth of the breast-measure, is the proportionate depth of the coat scye.

EXPLANATION
OF
TABLES III. AND IV.

The figure at the head of each column denotes the number of the column.

The *first* column in each table gives the height of persons in feet and inches, increasing by two inches from two feet ten inches, to six feet four inches; and in the same line with the height will be found the relative proportions of measurement.

The *second* column is the height of the back of a coat, as from A to E in plate 1, fig. 1.

The *third* column is the height of the back of a pelisse or habit, as from A to B, plate 8, fig. 1.

The *fourth* column is the length of the waist of a coat, and of the leg-seam from the fork to the hollow under the knee.

The *fifth* column is the length of the lappel of a coat for a slender person, as from D to E, plate 1, fig. 2; likewise the length of the skirt of a coat from the waist to the bend of the knee, as from B to C, plate 3, fig. 1: thus by knowing a person's height, and adding the length of the waist and skirt together, it will give the bend of the knee.

The *sixth* column is the length of the arm from the centre of the back to the second joint of the little finger, when the arm is extended in a hori-

zontal position ; and double that length will be the height of a proportionate person. It will answer for the length of a top-coat skirt, from the waist to a little below the calf.

The *seventh* column is the length of the leg-seam of trowsers, from the fork to the ancle.

The *eighth* column is the length of the sleeve, from the centre of the back.

The *ninth* column is the height of persons in inches : thus by having half the person's height, as in column sixth, reference may be made to the ninth, which gives the total in inches, or to the first column, which shows the height in feet and inches.

Here I would advise the learner to examine whether these tables agree with the general measures he is in the habit of taking ; for in measuring the length of the arm from the back-seam to the middle joint of the little finger, an error may be committed ; if placed too far back, it will be less than half the person's height ; or too forward, it will be more than one-half. Thus, by a little practice, they will be found of very great service if a portion of the measure should be lost or forgotten ; and by them it will also be seen what proportion one part of the measure bears to that of another.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR A COAT WHEN THE BELLY-MEASURE EXCEEDS THAT OF THE BREAST.

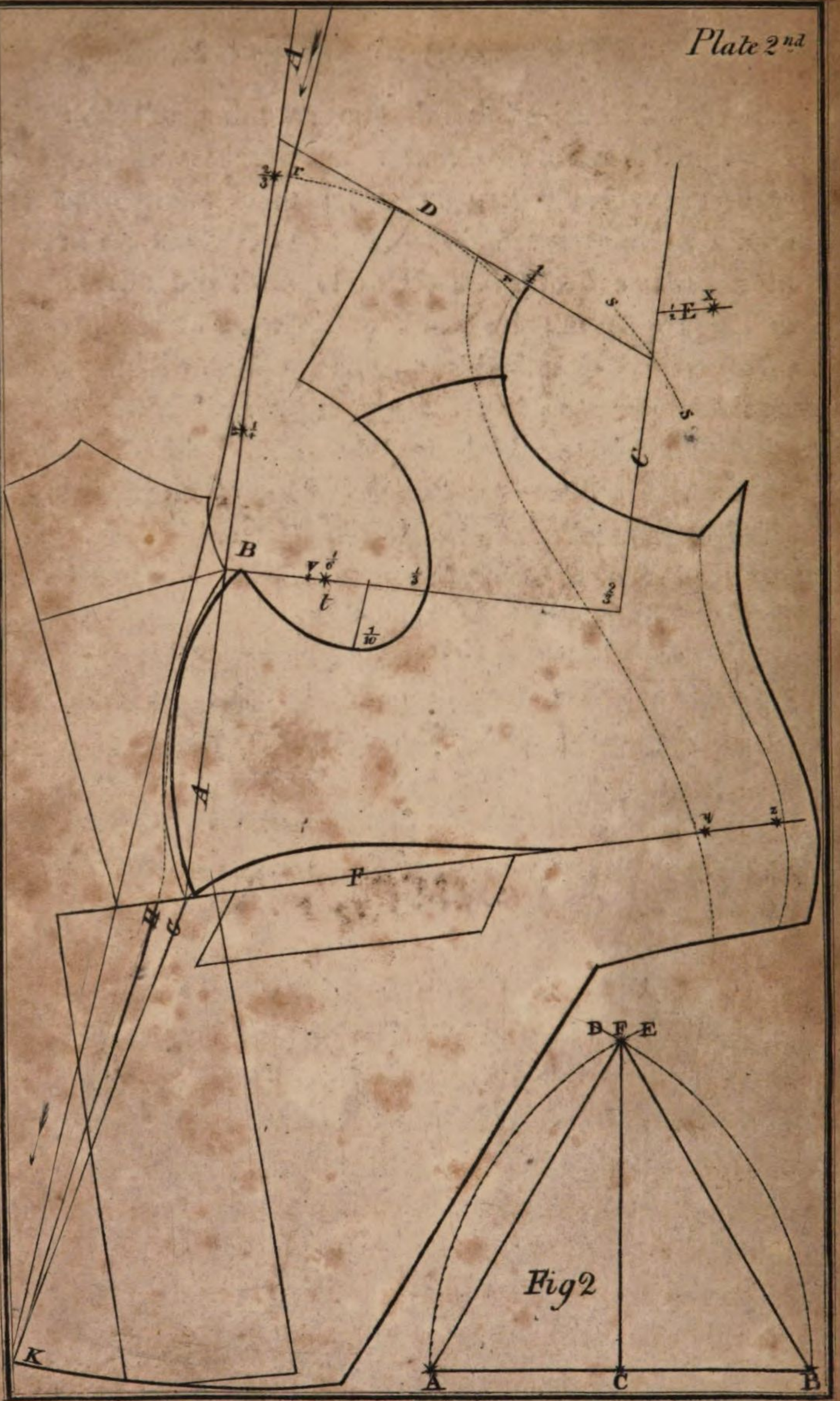
Proceed as described in page 1, until you take the length of the lappel; then place the end of the measure even with the top of the back-seam, and pass it over the breast to the most prominent part of the belly, say 25 inches; from thence to the bottom, 30 inches; then take the width of the breast, 48 inches; next over the belly, 54 inches; then the hips, 52 inches; &c.

COPY OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. _____ Coat.

6 ft. 6 in.

	<i>Lengths.</i>	<i>Widths.</i>
Superfine black, $2\frac{5}{16}$ yards,	Waist 18	48 Breast
button sleeves, breast	Skirt 37	54 Belly
pocket, silk buttons,	Elbow $21\frac{1}{2}$	52 Hips
&c.	Hand 34	19 Sleeve top
	Belly 25	16 Elbow
	Lappel 30	11 Hand



HOW TO FORM A COAT FOR A LARGE MAN, WHOSE
BELLY-MEASURE EXCEEDS THAT OF THE
BREAST.

Plate 2.

This model is of the same height as in plate 1, but the breast-measure is 24 inches, and the belly 27; the line the back-scye rests upon is 6 inches from the top of the back-seam, the same as that in plate 1, fig. 1; the width across at the back scye is 8 inches, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast measure, and at the waist $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the waist-measure; the remainder of the back is formed as described in plate 1, fig. 1. To form the fore-part proceed as described in plate 1, fig. 2, taking the like proportions until you form the front of the breast, and the spring-line of the coat. When you form the front of the breast look at the measure, and you will find, that from the centre of the back, as on the line D, to the most prominent part of the belly, as at *y*, is 25 inches, and to the bottom 30 inches. The waist measure exceeds that of the breast as from *y* to *z*; so that the front of the breast must be formed accordingly, as represented in the plate. Then form the spring-line. The space between the waist and the line B is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; divide this line into 4 equal parts, which will be $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; then mark $3\frac{3}{8}$ on the line B from the line A, as at *v*; place the rule even at the hip, at the end of the line A

and the point *v*, and draw the line *G*. As the waist-measure exceeds that of the breast, allow 1 inch from *G* to *H*, letting it meet the line *G* at the bottom, as at *K*. It is better to allow 1 inch at the hip from *G* to *H*, and 2 inches at the front from *y* to *z*, than to allow all the disproportion in the front; for persons of this description are fuller of flesh all round than a proportionate man. Coats of this kind often acquire wrinkles at the top of the side-seam, in consequence of not having room enough over the hips; therefore it is better to cut coats of this description across the waist, to prevent them acquiring wrinkles above the hips. If the coat is intended to be cut across the waist, form the side-seam according to that in the plate; if it is not intended to be cut across, form it similar to the dotted one. Make the skirt according to fancy, bearing in mind that a narrow one will appear preposterous on a person of this description. The sleeve must be formed in the same way as that in plate 1, fig. 3, taking the like proportions.



HOW TO FORM FROCK AND TOP-COATS.

Plate 3, fig. 1 and 2.

The length of the frock is $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from *A* to *B* 17 inches, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the man's height, (which is 5 feet 8 inches.) From *B* to *C* is 23 inches, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of his height, which will reach to the bend of the knee.



Fig 1

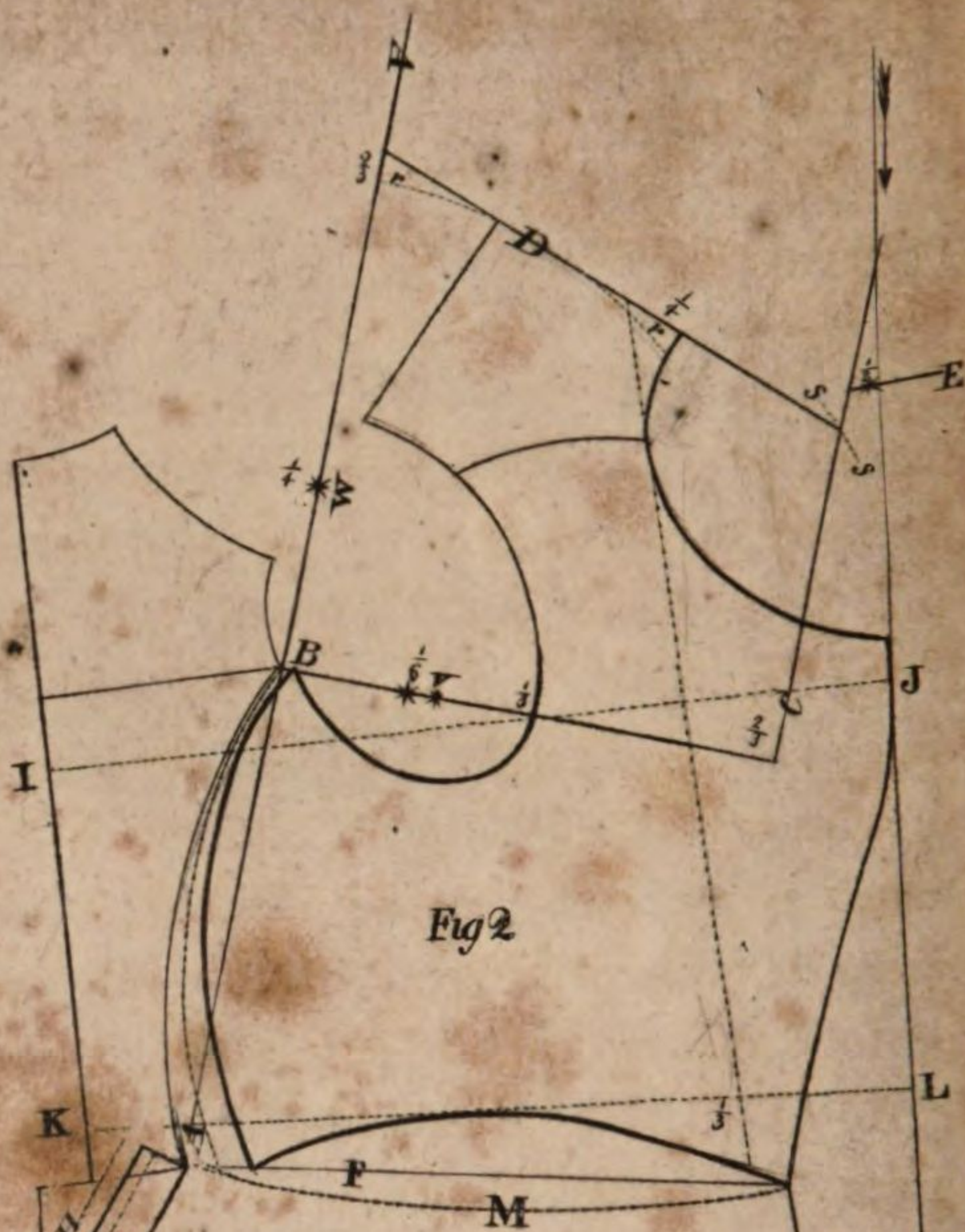


Fig 2

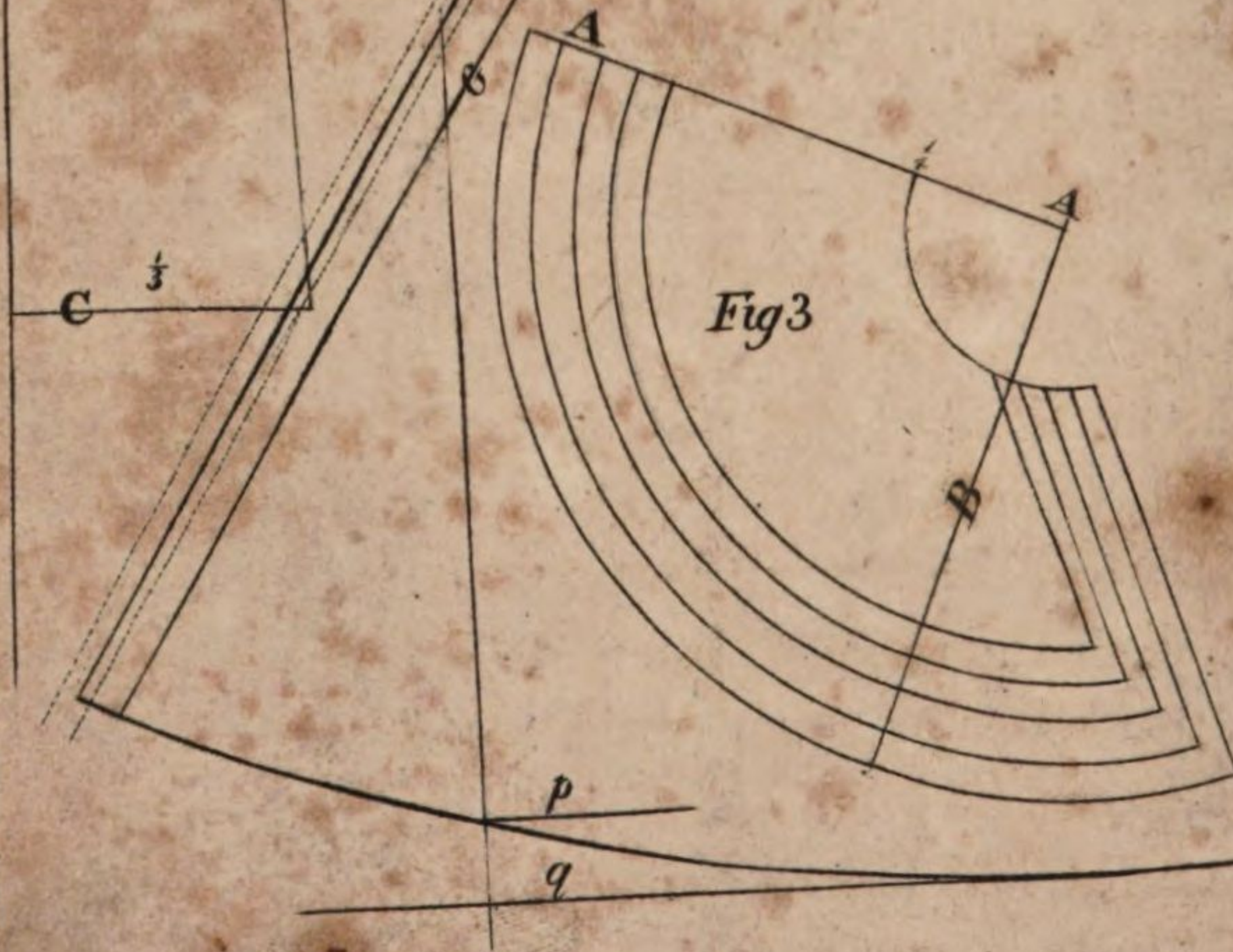


Fig 3

The remainder of the back is formed as described in plate 1, fig. 1.

The two arrows show the edge of the cloth. The breast-measure is 18 inches, and the waist 17. Lay the back even on the cloth, and let it be 21 inches from the back-seam to the front of the cloth, as from I to J, i. e. three inches more than the breast-measure, which will allow for a fulness on the chest; and from K to L 20 inches, i. e. 3 inches more than the waist-measure, which will allow it to fold over at the front. Let the bottom of the back reach to the bottom of the cloth within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as from *p* to *q*. Having laid the back as described, place the edge of the rule even with the bottom and top of the side-seam, and draw the line A A, as in the plate; and proceed as directed in plate 1, fig. 2, until you shape the spring-line. To mark the spring-line of a frock-coat go on as shown in plate 1, fig. 2. If the garment is intended to be full in the skirt, hollow the waist as at M: the distance between the waist and the line B is 12 inches; divide this space into 3 equal parts, which will be 4 inches, and mark 4 inches on the line B from the line A, as at v; put the rule even at the hip and at v, and draw the line G, the spring-line of the coat; then shape the side-seam as in the plate. If the garment is intended to be a top-coat, make the side-seam similar to the dotted one, letting the spring-line be 1 inch farther back than the line G, as at H, which will cause it to sit clearer on

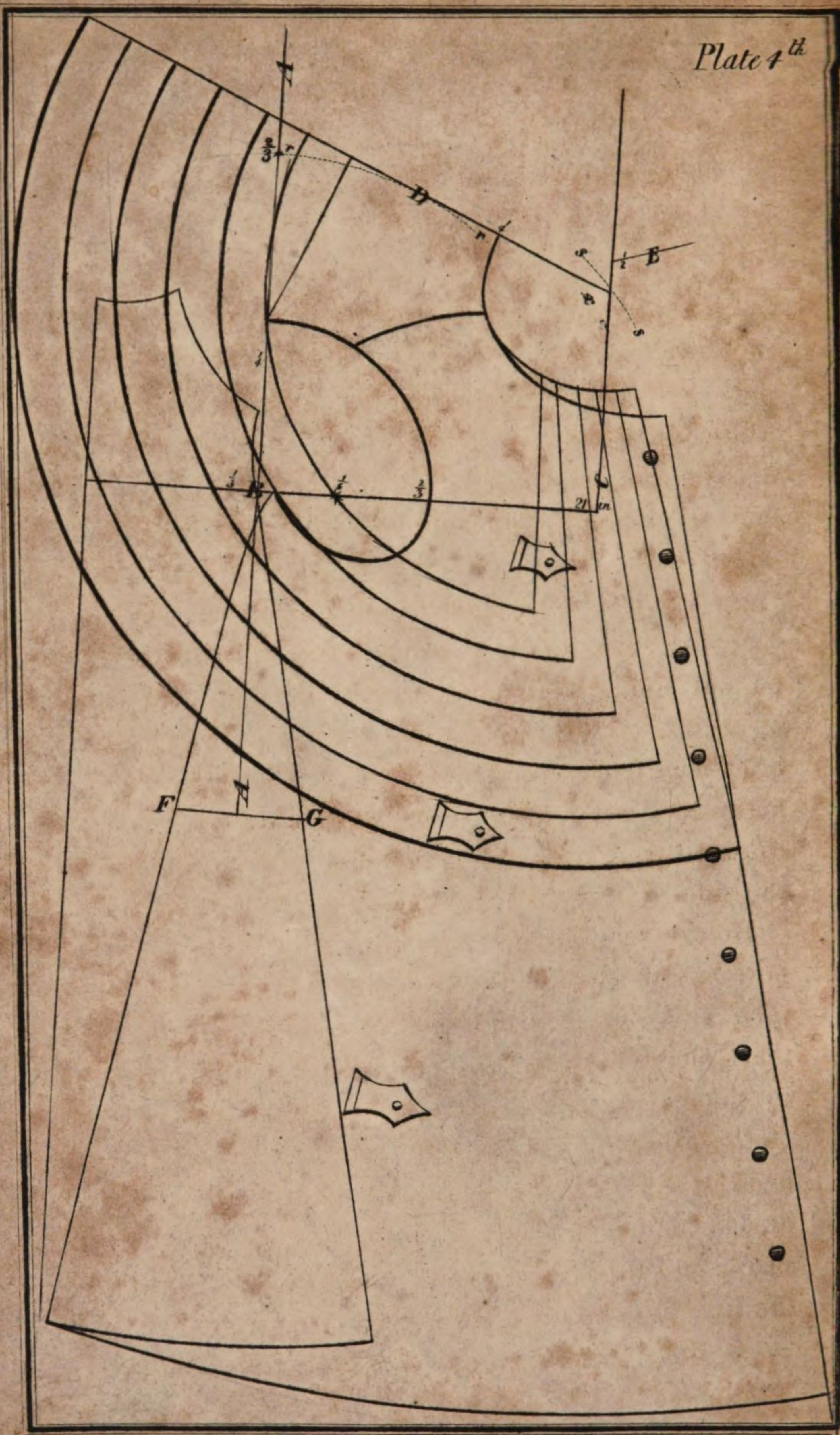
the side-seam ; for it having to be worn over a body-coat, it requires more room in this place. Ascertain the length of the fore-part skirt by the back, and round the bottom suitable to inclination.



HOW TO FORM A CAPE.

Plate 3, fig. 3.

The line AA is supposed to be the edge of the cloth. Place the angle of the square even with the point A, and draw the line B square with the line A A. Mark $\frac{1}{4}$ of the breast-measure from the point of the angle ; then take up the square and put one leg of the compasses on the point of the angle, extending the other to the point marked $\frac{1}{4}$ on the line A, and cast a portion of a circle, as in the plate, which circle is to be the neck : keeping one leg fixed on the point of the angle, extend the other to the required depth of the capes, and circle the bottom edges. Next lay the top of the back of the coat to the part marked $\frac{1}{4}$, allowing the back-seam to lie even with the line A, and put the shoulder of the fore-part to that of the back as if it was closed, and fit the cape to the neck of the coat. If it be required to hang full on the shoulder, raise the front of the neck of the cape a little above the neck of the coat, and it will have the desired effect. Draw the front of the cape by the front of the coat, or agreeable to the desire of the wearer.



HOW TO FORM THE BOX-COAT.

Plate 4.

Coats of this description are generally cut 3 or 4 inches larger than the size of the person, that they may be worn over one or more coats with ease. The one figured in the plate is 21 inches on the breast, and the height of the supposed person 5 feet 6 inches. Take the back out at the double edge of the cloth. The line which the back scye rests upon is 7 inches from the top of the back, i. e. one inch more than the body-coat; for if it be cut too short it will cause the collar to stand off behind. The width of the back at B is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast-measure, or 7 inches; the bottom may be made any width that may be thought proper, and rounded from a centre at the shoulder-point. Mark the side-seam by a straight line.

Before contriving the fore-part, see that the bottom of the cloth be square; then round 5 inches from the bottom at the side-seam, and mark the length of the side-seam of the fore-part by that of the back: now lay the back even on the cloth, allowing 24 inches from the centre of the back in the direction of the line B to the front of the breast, which is 3 inches more than the breast-measure; and 26 inches at the waist in the direction of the line F G to the front of the breast, which will be 5 inches more than the breast-measure. By

strictly regarding these directions it will fold well over at the front. When the back is laid as described, draw the line A A parallel with the back-seam, letting it be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast-measure from it; then draw the line B square with the line A, taking the proportions of 21 inches, the same as for a close coat which measures that width, and proceed as in plate 1, fig. 2. When the cutter adjusts the side-seam, the distance between B and G is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; divide this space into 3 equal parts, which will be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; mark $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from G to F, and placing the edge of the rule even with the points B and F, draw the side-seam by a straight line. Let the neck be drawn in about three quarters of an inch in the setting on of the collar, and fit the capes to the exact size. If it be wished that the capes should hang very full over the shoulders, raise the front of the neck above the gorge of the fore-part, and be sure to allow more spring to the front edge, otherwise they will not meet before. Make the point x a centre from which to circle the bottom of the capes, and form the rest as in plate 3, fig. 3.

OF WAISTCOATS.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR A WAISTCOAT.

Take the length invariably from the centre of the back, and pass the measure over the breast to the length required : then take the width of the breast and waist.

COPY OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. _____	Waistcoat.	<u>5 ft. 6 in.</u>	
		<i>L.</i>	<i>W.</i>
Superfine black kerseymere, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard,		22	36
round collar, &c.			33

HOW TO MEASURE A LARGE MAN, WHOSE BELLY MEASURE EXCEEDS THE BREAST.

Placng the end of the measure even with the top of the back-seam, pass it over the breast to the most prominent part of the belly, and from thence to the bottom ; then take the width of the breast ; next the belly ; and afterwards the bottom.

COPY OF THE MEASURE.

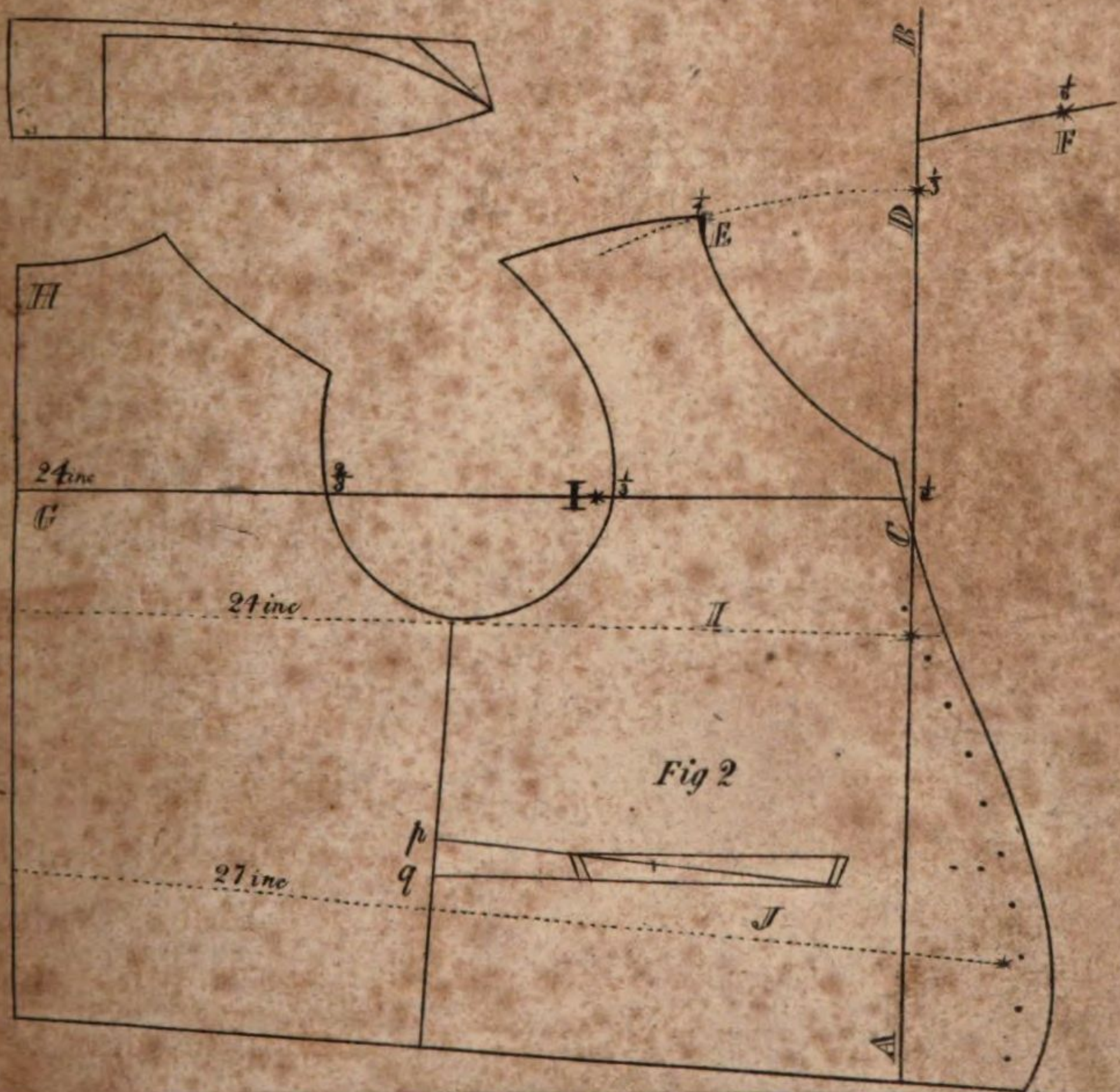
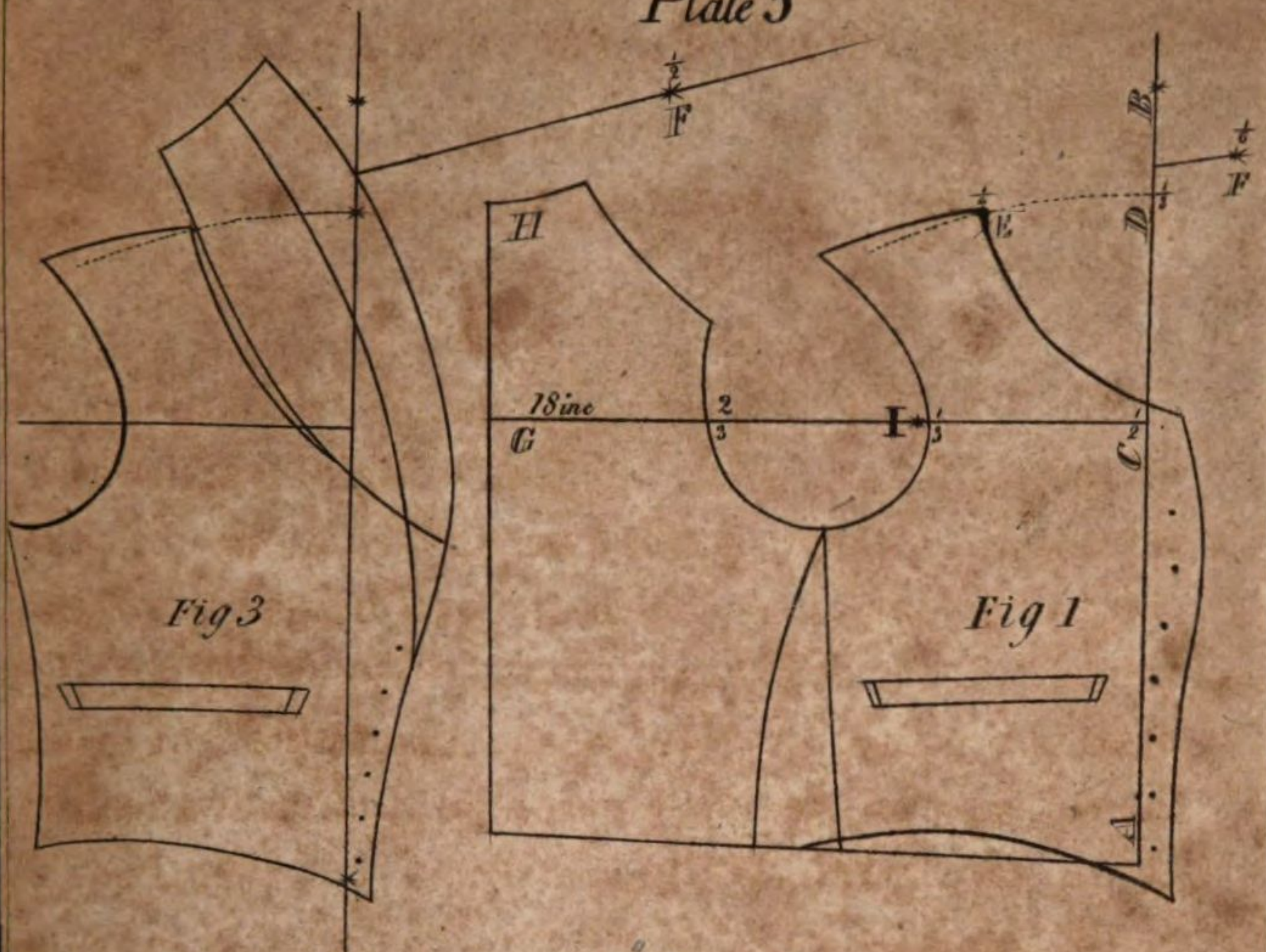
Mr. _____	Waistcoat.	<u>5ft. 6 in.</u>	
		<i>L.</i>	<i>W.</i>
		25	48
Black silk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, &c &c.		29	54
			52

HOW TO FORM THE WAISTCOAT.

Plate 5, Fig. 1.

The line A B is drawn $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the edge of the cloth, or where the front of the waistcoat is intended to come out: from the bottom of the line A to the point B is the whole length of the waistcoat, or 22 inches; from B to C is half the breast-measure, or 9 inches. Place the angle of the square even with the point C, and draw the line C I square with the line A B. From C to D is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast-measure, or 6 inches: cast a portion of a circle, as from D to E, making the bottom of the line A the centre; from D to E is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the breast-measure, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is the shoulder-point. Draw the line F by putting the edge of the rule even with the shoulder-point, and permitting it to rise 1 inch above the point D: the point F is $\frac{1}{6}$ or 3 inches from the line A B, and is a centre from which the gorge is circled; by removing this point farther from or nearer to the line A B, it will cause the neck to be proportionably higher or lower in front. The front of the scye is $\frac{1}{3}$ or 6 inches from the line A B; and to the bottom of the scye, $\frac{1}{6}$ or 3 inches from the line I. Raise the back part of the shoulder-point a little above the circle D E, and make the top of the shoulder about 5 inches wide. There being three points found, the depth, the front, and the shoulder-point, the remainder may be

Plate 5



formed by your own judgment. Form the front and bottom according to fancy or fashion. Make the fore-part an inch shorter at the side-seam, otherwise the waistcoat will appear short at the front. Cut the fore-part any width that may be thought proper.

The next consideration is the the method of forming the back. In order to do this, lay the cloth intended for the back level on the cutting-board, and put the bottom of the fore-part even with the part where the bottom of the back is intended to come out, with the front edge towards you, so that the line A B may be parallel with the centre of the back; when it is in this position, mark a point as at I, on the cloth from which the back is to be taken, even with the line C; then take the square and place one edge even with the back-seam, letting the other edge come even with the point I, and draw a line from G to the point I. The space between the centre of the back and the front of the scye is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the breast-measure, as from G to I. The width of the back at G is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast-measure, and from G to H is $\frac{1}{11}$ of the man's height, or a little more than 1 inch for every foot in height. Mark the width of the top of the back $\frac{1}{6}$, or 3 inches, or the same width as from B to D. If the cloth be too short to admit of the whole length of the waistcoat fore-part, reduce it at the top of the shoulder, and whatever is reduced from this part add in the same proportion to the width of the top

of the back. From the line G I to the top of the back scye is $\frac{1}{8}$ of the breast-measure, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches : form the side-seam according to the measure of the breast and belly, allowing for seams. The remainder may be easily formed by consulting the plate.

If a waistcoat is to be double-breasted, draw a line parallel with the line A B, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from it. This line will accord with the front of the breast. If the neck is required to be shorter than the one in the plate, remove the point F a little nearer to the line A B, and circle the neck from it. Let the bottom of the neck be half an inch forwarder than the line A B. Form the lappel agreeable to judgment.

When a waistcoat is to have sleeves in it, do not hollow the inside sleeve too much, as it generally happens that men who have sleeves in their waistcoats want them to work in, and therefore should have them easy. As the scye is forwarder and deeper than that for a coat, the fore-arm of the sleeve should be a little higher than that of a coat-sleeve : in other respects form it in the same manner as defined in fig. 3, plate 1.

If a waistcoat is designed to have a rolling-collar, the line A B must be drawn a little farther from the edge of the cloth, to allow for a fulness on the breast ; in other respects it may be arranged as in the figure, until you come to form the neck, as in this case it should be lower in the front. To accomplish this, remove the point F to half the breast-measure or 9

inches from the line A B, as exhibited by the point F, fig. 3. The collar may be cut off, or left on, agreeable to fancy.



HOW TO FORM THE WAISTCOAT.

Plate 5, fig. 2.

As the belly-measure exceeds that of the breast by 3 inches the half-width, the line A B must be drawn 4 inches within the edge opposite the belly, and 1 inch allowed for making up the edge; having drawn this line, proceed to form the remainder as described in fig. 1, taking similar proportions, until you form the front of the breast. The width of the breast at I is 24 inches, and the belly at J 27; the bottom is 26 inches: mark the front of the breast accordingly. If the shape at the front is required so round as to prevent its buttoning fair without a great quantity being drawn in, recourse may be had to taking a piece out at the side-seam, (see the line *p q*,) from the front end of the welt to the side-seam. When this is closed, it will assist the form of the belly of the waistcoat. Plan the back by the like proportions as in fig. 1. If the person is inclined to stoop, mark the shoulder of the fore-part a little forwarder and shorter, and make the back a little longer, as from G to H, which will prevent the waistcoat rising on the breast.

OF BREECHES, PANTALOONS, TROWERS, &c.

By carefully examining the construction of the human figure, we discover the relative proportions which each limb or part bears to the whole. In the case before us, we find that from the fork to the hollow below the knee is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the person's height; from the fork to the ancle, $\frac{7}{16}$; if the figure be proportionate. For a further explanation consult tables III. IV. and their explanation. I do not mean to say that there is no necessity for taking these measures, but to the contrary,—as true measurement is the first principle in the art of cutting: but it may be a means of detecting errors, which all are liable to, and help to the better understanding the proportions of the human figure.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR BREECHES.

When they are intended to be dress-breeches, first take the length of the side-seam by placing one end of the measure to the waist-band seam, or as much above the hip-bone as the breeches are required to reach, and extend the other to the small below the knee, as at No. 7, fig. 1, in the frontispiece. When they are intended for riding-breeches, extend

the measure to No. 8. Then take the length of the leg-seam from the fork to the knee, No. 1; to the small below the knee, No. 2; and to the length required on the calf, No. 3. Now proceed to take the widths, commencing with the waist-band; then at the top of the thigh, in the direction of the line No. 4; above the knee, No. 5; on the knee, No. 6; the small below the knee, No. 7; and on the calf, No. 8. Each measure must be entered in succession as follows.

COPY OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. _____ Breeches. 5 ft. 6 in.

		<i>Lengths.</i>	<i>Widths.</i>
Drab kerseymere, 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ yards, gilt buttons, leather pockets, &c.	Side-seam	Knee 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 Waist.
		Calf 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 Top
	Leg-seam	Knee 14	19 Middle
		Hollow 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 Knee
		Calf 18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hollow
			14 Calf

HOW TO FORM THE BREECHES.

Plate 6, fig. 1.

The line A B denotes the edge of the cloth. Place the end of the measure within half an inch of the top, as at B, extending it downwards to the length required, as at A; then put the angle of the square even with the point A, letting one side

of the square be even with the line A B, and draw the line A J : mark upon this line, from the point A, the half-width of the space between C and L, or half the width of the top of the thigh, as at J, viz. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The length of the leg-seam is 18 inches. Lay the end of the measure on the point J, extending it up the side-seam 18 inches, as at C, and draw a line from C to D square with the line A B. From C to L is the half-width of the top of the thigh, viz. 13 inches ; divide this line into 4 equal parts, which will be $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches : then mark $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from L to E. From B to F is 9 inches, i. e. 1 inch more than half of the waist-measure. Next draw a line from E to F, and mark on this line $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from E to H, which is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the half-width of the thigh. Spring the fork about half an inch, as from L towards D, and find a centre between D and H, as at P, and from that centre describe a portion of a circle, as from D to H, which will complete the form of the fall-down, or the upper part of the fork. When the breeches are to be tight, make the side-seam to correspond with the form of the thigh. If they are to be very wide upwards, the side-seam may be formed by a straight line, as from A to B ; and the hollow above the knee may be supplied by allowing the underside a little more spring at the bottom. When the side-seam is shaped, mark the form of the leg-seam according to the measures 4, 5, 6, 7, of the plate. The bottom may be cut less than the measure, and

Plate 6

Fig 8

Fig 2

Fig 3

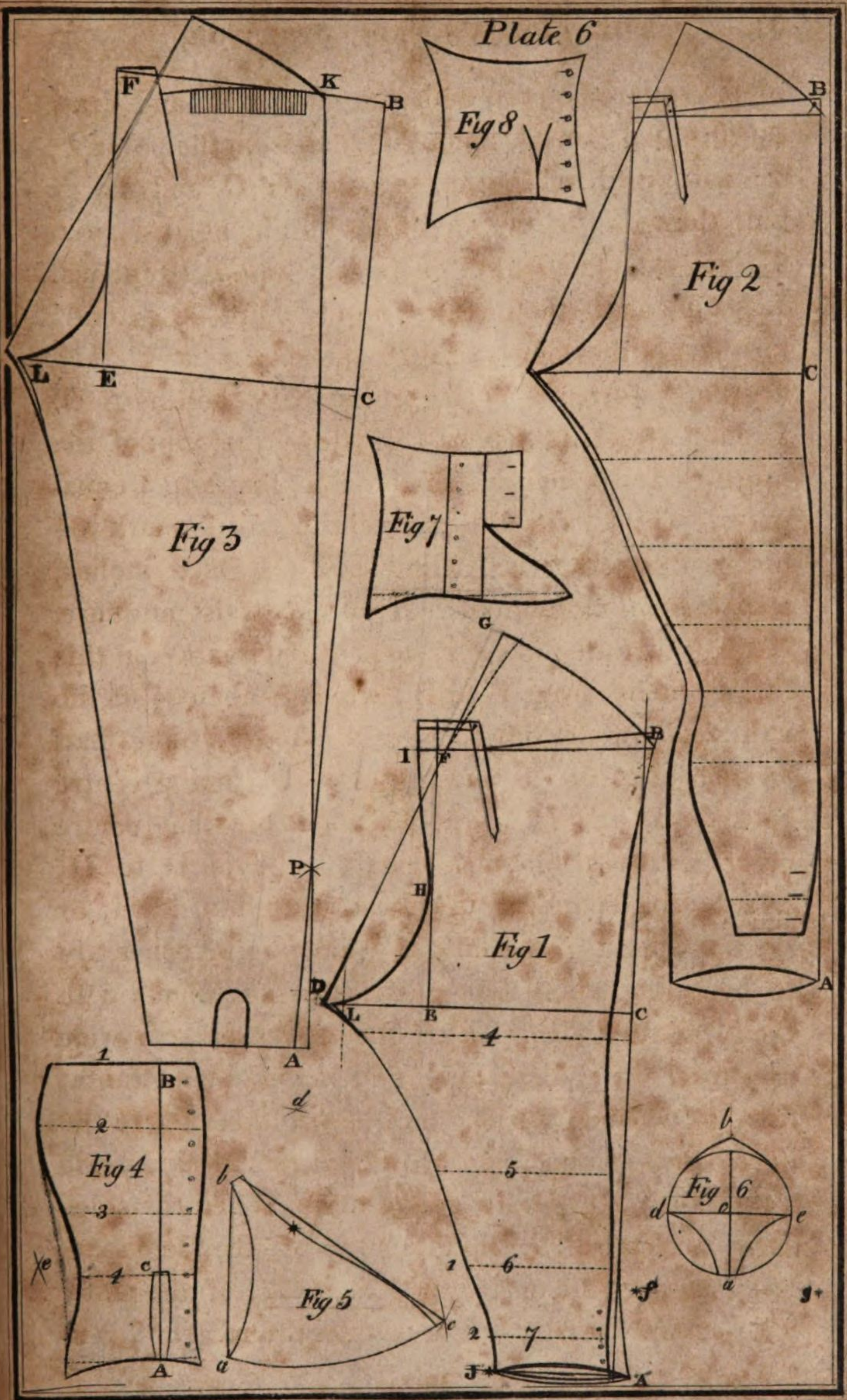
Fig 7

Fig 1

Fig 4

Fig 5

Fig 6



stretched at the underside to the garter; round the bottom from a centre, keeping the points A and J upon the line. From the line C D to the line B F is 13 inches, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the person's height. The fall-down vent may be cut as fancy suggests, permitting it to rise sufficiently high to button on the waist-band.

The hind-part, or underside, is next to be explained. On consulting the plate, it will be observed, that the point of the fork at D has an allowance of about half an inch, both in height and width, beyond the point of the fore-part; the motive for this is, by stretching the fore-part to meet it when sewing the leg-seam, it not only gives ease and freedom to the wearer, but is also a means of preventing those creases or wrinkles frequently observable across the fore-part. Place the measure to the point L, extending it to within half an inch of the top of the side-seam, as at B, and describe a portion of a circle, as from B to G. Should there be fulness required to the seat, mark from B to G $\frac{1}{2}$ of the waist-measure, or 8 inches, and draw a line from G to D, which will form the seat-seam. If there be no fulness required, mark it according to the dotted line. Hollow the bottom or ham according to the upper-side, observing that the shorter the breeches, the more hollow they are required to be at the ham, and a little rounder on the fore-part.

When breeches are to be cut for a person who measures the same width on the top of the thigh as

the one described, and the half-width of the waist-measure be 21 inches, which will be 5 inches of an increase, allow 2 inches more on the front from F to I, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the hip at B, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the top of the seat at G: the allowance may be made at the hip by causing the hip-catch to spring at the top. If the top of the fore-part were to be cut the full width, and no allowance made at the hip, (unless the projection of the belly were entirely at the front,) it would appear very full and inconvenient, particularly when the person is sitting. In the setting on of the waistband be sure that the front of the bearer be cut sufficiently forward, or the breeches will not sit clear in the front.

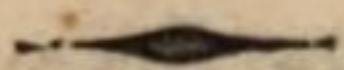
HOW TO FORM PANTALOONS.

Plate 6, fig. 2.

Pantaloons are formed from the knee upwards by the same rule just laid down for breeches. I shall therefore commence my observations at the calf. The length of the leg-seam from the fork to the thick of the calf is 20 inches, and to the bottom 28 inches; the half-width of the calf is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the bottom $4\frac{1}{2}$. The bottom of the side-seam should be marked-in about 1 inch, as in the plate. Be sure not to make the small below the knee too low, or the pantaloons will crease between the calf and knee; form the remainder of the leg-seam according

to the measure ; mark the bottom by a straight line ; and hollow the underside as in breeches.

Fig. 2 also represents pantaloon-trowsers. These are usually cut the same width at the bottom as at the calf, and may be formed by the same measure, from the straight line at the side. The bottom of the fore-part may be cut a little hollow, and the hind-part round.



HOW TO FORM TROWERS WITH GATHERED TOPS.

Plate 6, fig. 3.

Although these may appear rude and shapeless in their formation, yet there is a nicety required in their construction. In measuring for trowsers that are to be tight round the boot, and which are to have short straps or chains under, be particular in having the leg-seam the right length. The line A B betokens the edge of the cloth. First mark the length of the trowsers from the top of the cloth, as from B to A : the space between B and C is about one-fifth of the person's height, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Place the angle of the square even with the point C, and draw the line C L square with the line A B. The width of the fore-part from C to the point of the fork is frequently from 14 to 15 inches, and from the fork to E is about 3 inches. We will suppose the tops are to be gathered-in 3 inches, the half-waist being 16 inches ; from B at F is 11

inches, i. e. 3 inches more than the half of the waistband-measure, and is the complement to be gathered-in at the tops. Then draw the line E F, and hollow them at the fork as described for breeches. It is better to cut the slit of the fall-down narrow at the top, which will show the plaits or fulness to the best advantage. Form the leg-seam by a straight line, and spring it a little at the top, which will give ease to the stride, particularly when the person has to ride in them. Cut the bottom to the size of the boot; and the piece that is to be taken out, to give ease to the instep, may be cut as represented in the plate. The hind-part may be shaped as follows. Suppose the line A K to be the double edge of the cloth; then lay the fore-part upon the cloth, allowing it to lie over the edge at the top about 2 inches; form the remainder of the seat as described for breeches.

Plain trowsers are formed by the same rule, except in not allowing them to be so full at the top.

OF GAITERS.

These are not so generally worn now as formerly, but when made to fit well have a genteel appearance. Be very correct in taking the measure.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR GAITERS.

Place the end of the measure about one inch above the knee garter of the breeches, and continue it to the largest part of the calf; then half way between the small of the leg and the calf; next to the small of the leg; and then to the length required. These lengths must be taken when the gaiters are to be worn tight, the calf being high in some men, in others low. Take the widths at the above places, that they may coincide with the lengths. First at the top, as at No. 1, fig. 1, in the frontispiece; then at the thickest part of the calf, No. 2; half way between the calf and the small of the leg, No. 3; and at the small of the leg, No. 4. Then pass the measure round the back part of the heel, to the required length of the tongue in front, No. 5.

COPY OF THE MEASURE.

~~~~~  
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ Gaiters.

|                                | <i>Lengths.</i>       | <i>Widths.</i>         |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|                                | Calf 3                | 13 Top                 |
| Kerseymer, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard. | Midway $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 Calf                |
|                                | Small $11\frac{1}{4}$ | $11\frac{1}{2}$ Midway |
|                                | Bottom 16             | $8\frac{1}{4}$ Small   |
|                                |                       | 18 Tongue              |

~~~~~


HOW TO FORM THE GAITER.

Plate 6, fig. 4.

The line A B is drawn 2 inches from the edge of the cloth; mark upon this line the length of the gaiter; then draw a line at the top, and another at the bottom, square with the line A B; likewise mark upon the line A B the lengths taken in measuring, and the widths 1, 2, 3, 4, this line being considered the half width of the gaiter from the seam. Be sure to allow sufficient spring at the heel to admit the shoe going under, which will prevent it from forcing up the gaiter. Mark the hind-part at the bottom three quarters of an inch longer than the side-seam; and mark the bottom a little hollow. The aperture that is to receive the tongue should be cut as large as the half-width of the small of the leg, i. e. $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, as from A to C. The top should be cut a little lower behind than at the front, which will give it a better appearance when on the person than if it was cut straight across. When a close fit is required, hollow the side a little at the small of the leg, and take a portion off towards the top; (see the plate;) likewise draw in the calf behind to prevent it from bulging, and press it very clearly out again. The dotted line from the calf to the heel shows the method of forming the loose gaiter. The hind-part is formed by the upper-side; and the place where the buttons are to stand must be adjusted according to the measures.

Fig. 5 represents a tongue which is to have a seam down the front: it is drawn upon a larger scale than the gaiter, that it may be the better understood. First draw a line, as from *a* to *b*, and mark upon it the length of the incision made in the gaiter, viz. $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from *a* to *b*; then find a centre between *a* and *b*, as at *e*, and cast the curve *a b*; next fix one leg of the compasses on the point *a*, extending the other to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and cast a small portion of a curve, as at *c*; then open the compasses to $6\frac{1}{2}$, and fixing one leg on the point *b*, extend the other towards *c*, and cast a second portion of a curve, which must cross the first. Next find a centre between *a* and *c*, as at *d*; fix one leg of the compasses on this point, and keeping them extended to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, cast the circle *a c*; now draw a line from *b* to *c*, which will be a guide for the front of the tongue: (see the plate.)

Fig. 6 represents a tongue without a seam down the front. First cast a circle by a radius of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the aperture that is to receive the tongue, viz. about 3 inches; then divide that circle into 4 equal parts, as *a b d e*. The point *b* is the bottom. Now find a centre between *a* and *d*, as at *f*, and describe the curve *a d*; then a centre between *a* and *e*, as at *g*, and describe the curve *a e*. In regard to the forwardness of the tongue, it may be made agreeable to fancy, or by placing the tongue as if closed, and adjusting it to the measure passed round the heel to the length required in front, the half width

of which is 9 inches. See the dotted line on fig. 7, which will convey the idea.

Fig. 7 represents the half of the tongue cut on the gaiter; but this method of cutting causes a waste of cloth, the centre or measure-line being required to be drawn 2 inches farther from the edge of the cloth than in the former case, otherwise there would not be a sufficient quantity of cloth beyond the line to allow for the half tongue; therefore gaiters are not often cut in this shape, though the tongue may be easier made to the form of the foot by this method than when it is cut whole.

Fig. 8 represents a gaiter with a portion of the aperture divided into two branches. It may appear difficult, to a person unacquainted with this method, how to construct the tongue to fit it. But the tongue represented in fig. 5 may be made to answer, by leaving a portion unseamed towards the top, in proportion to the length of the forked point of the gaiter. Close the forked point with the seam of the tongue, and it will form a well-shaped instep.

OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR A JACKET AND TROWERS,
TERMED A SKELETON-DRESS.

Take the length from the top of the back-seam to where the top of the trowsers are intended to button behind, and from the back-seam to the top of the trowsers in front ; next the length of the sleeve from the centre of the back to the elbow, and then to the hand. The distance from the arm-pit to the top of the trowsers must be taken as at No. 1, fig. 5, in the frontispiece ; and from thence to the bottom, as at No. 2. Take the length of the leg-seam from the fork to the bottom, No. 3 ; then the width of the breast, No. 4 ; and of the belly, No. 5. Afterwards measure the width of the sleeve, and of the trowsers.

COPY OF THE MEASURE.

Master ————— Dress. 3 ft. 2½ in.

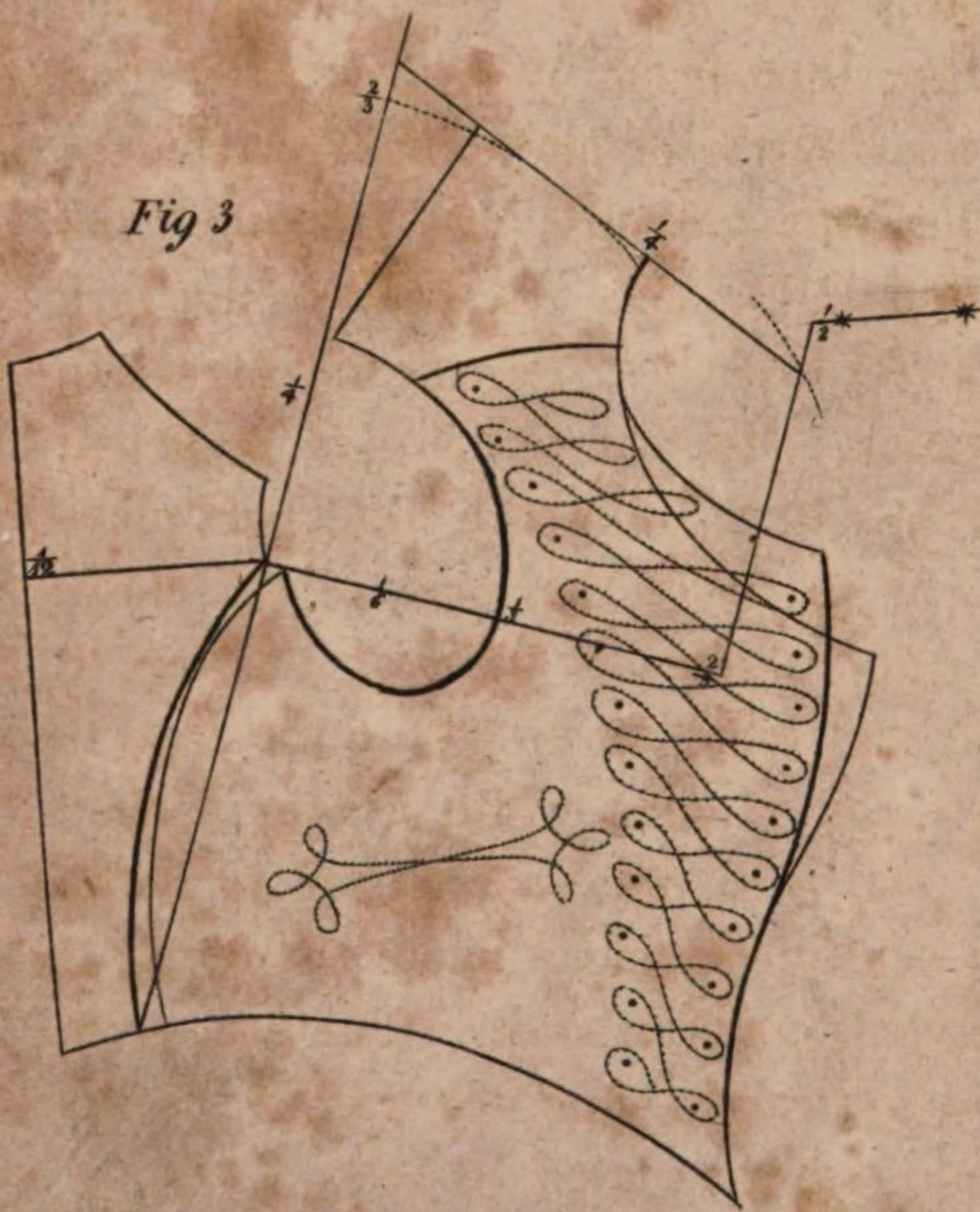
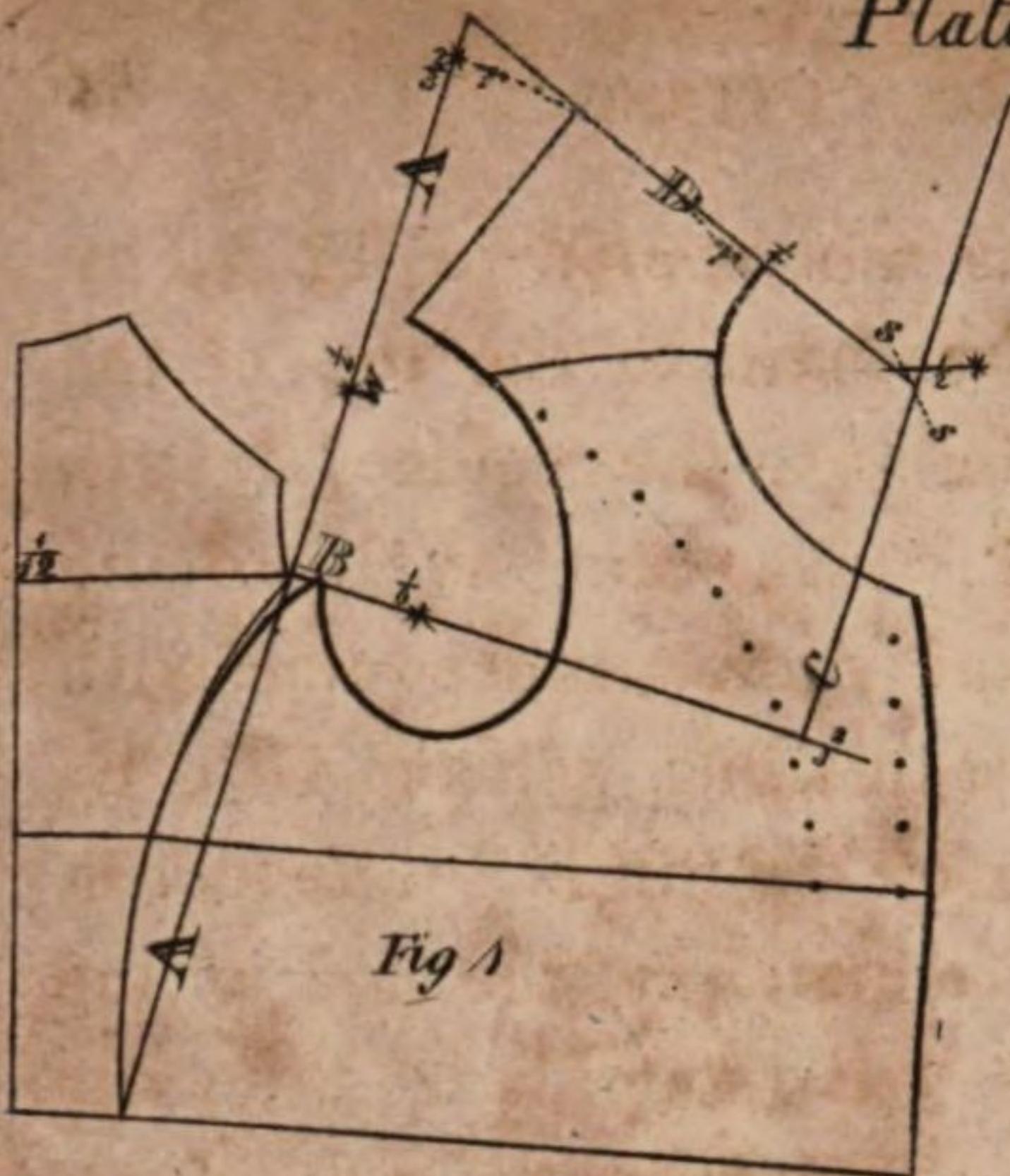
	<i>Lengths.</i>	<i>Widths.</i>
	Back 7½	24 Breast
Olive cloth 1⅛ yards	Breast 10½	25 Belly
silk buttons.	Elbow 12½	9½ Sleeve top
	Hand 19¼	8 Elbow
	Arm-pit 2½	7 Hand
	Side-seam 23¾	18 Thigh
	Leg 15	11 Bottom

HOW TO FORM THE SKELETON-DRESS.

Plate 7, fig. 1.

Form the back by the rule laid down for the body-coat, in every respect, except in not leaving a skirt upon it. Draw the line A A in a direction that will make the most of the cloth, and lay the top and bottom of the side-seam of the back even with it; then lay the angle of the square to the top of the side-seam, letting one edge lie even with the line A A, and draw the line B. Take the proportions of 12 inches, and proceed, in every other respect, on the rule previously laid down for coats, except in not making the neck so low in front. Mark the length from the top of the back-seam to where the trowsers are intended to button behind, viz. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; then from the top of the back-seam to where the trowsers are intended to button in front, viz. $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; place the rule even with these two points, and draw a line from the back-seam to the front, (see the plate,) which will be a guide for placing the buttons. Form the front of the breast according to the measure. The sleeve is formed precisely in the same manner as that of a coat, and therefore needs no farther explanation.

Plate 7



Form the trowsers, as represented in fig. 2, by placing the end of the measure to the top of the side-seam, and continuing it to the required length at the bottom, as at G; place the angle of the square to the point G, and draw a line square with the line A G; mark upon this line, as from G to E, the half-width of the top of the thigh. The length of the leg-seam is 15 inches: lay the end of the measure to the point E, extending it up the side-seam to 15 inches, as at F, and draw a line from F to D square with the side-seam. From D to F is the half-width of the top of the thigh, viz. 9 inches; divide this line into 4 equal parts, which will be $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; then mark $2\frac{1}{4}$ from D to B, and from A to C three-fourths of an inch wider than the half-width of the belly-measure, viz. 7 inches; and then draw the line B C. Do not hollow the fork quite so much as for breeches. Form the leg-seam according to fancy, observing to give sufficient spring to the fork. In forming the hind-part place the fore-part so as to make the most of the cloth. The front part being 7 inches wide at the top, it will require the underside to be $5\frac{1}{4}$ at the top, to make the trowsers the same width as the jacket. The top of the seat will not be required to be so high as for breeches; therefore make the point B the centre whereon to describe it. The seat-seam may be cut by a straight line, or rather hollow towards the top: (see the plate.)

Fig. 3 represents a spencer-jacket. This being formed precisely on the principles laid down for coats, I must refer my reader to that article for further instructions. The plate conveys an idea how the front of the breast, and the bottom of the jacket, are formed.

Boys' frock or top coats are cut on the same principles as men's, and the loose or great coats on the same as box coats.

Children in general are not so high in the neck, nor so thick at the top of the arm, as when grown up; therefore the back need not be cut so high from the bottom of the back-scyne to the top as for men's coats. About $\frac{1}{12}$ of the height will generally be sufficient, viz. 1 inch for every foot in height.

Disproportion in boys requires the deviations from general rules described at page 8.

OF HABITS, PELISSES, &c.

I now come to a subject which, though little understood by the generality of tailors, and too often discarded from their notice as if only worthy female acquirement, is particularly deserving the nicest attention, as the talent and taste of the tailor is conspicuously developed in the graceful execution of this department of the trade; a full knowledge of which may be attained by a little perseverance and practice. The ornamental part is simple and easy, when provided with the mazes which I shall hereafter describe. As this branch is certainly as profitable and creditable as any other part of the business, I cannot help expressing a wish that a knowledge of it should be closely cultivated; and it would be reputable to rescue these garments from the miserable female hands into which they too generally decline, owing to the indifference and want of taste in the greatest number of those engaged in the trade.

Before proceeding to take the measure observe that the lady be covered with a dress and stays similar to those over which she intends to wear the garment to be made, otherwise the endeavour to make a graceful fit will be frustrated; and particularly notice her position of standing, as on that depends the hanging of the skirt.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR A HABIT OR PELISSE.

Place the end of the measure where the top of the back-seam is intended to be, and extend it to the waist, No. 1, fig. 4, in the frontispiece, continuing it to the length required at the bottom, No. 2. Take the length of the sleeve, from the centre of the back to the elbow, No. 3.; then to the hand, No. 4. Place the end of the measure even with the top of the back-seam, and continue it to the centre of the breast, No. 4; (see the direction of the measure in fig. 3 of the frontispiece;) continue the measure just under the breast, No. 5; then to the waist, No. 6; and from thence to the bottom of the skirt. Having taken the lengths, proceed to take the widths, by taking the size of the largest part of the breast, No. 8, and bringing the end of the measure to the centre in front between the breasts: while the measure is in that direction notice the distance from the front to the most prominent part of the breast; likewise to the front of the scye. Be very particular in these measures, as the formation of the body is principally dependent on them, as will be hereafter explained. Then take the width just under the breast, No. 5; and at the waist, No. 6. Take the width of the sleeve according to fancy or fashion.

COPY OF THE MEASURE.

Miss ————— Pelisse.

5 ft. 3 in.

	Lengths.	Widths.
Back {	Waist 12	36
	Skirt 53	4½
Front {	Breast 11½	8½
	Under 15½	27
	Waist 16⅔	26
	Skirt 56	16
		9

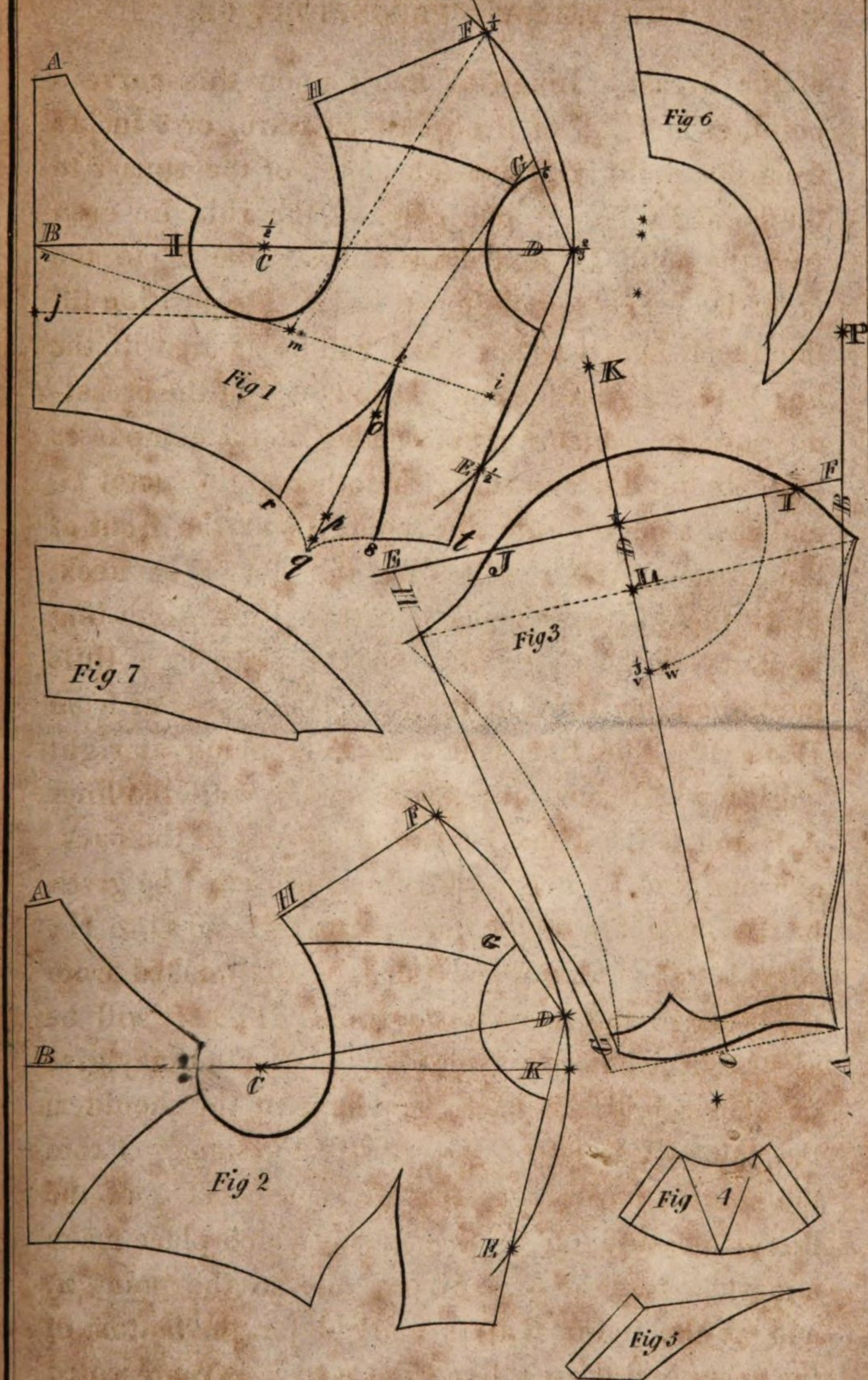
HOW TO FORM THE HABIT.

Plate 8, fig. 1.

From the top of the back-seam, as at A, to the bottom is 12 inches ; and from A to B is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the person's height. Place the angle of the square at B, and draw the line B D square with the line A B. The width of the breast is 18 inches ; and from B to C is half of the breast-measure, or 9 inches ; and from C to the point D $\frac{2}{3}$, or 12 inches. Lay one leg of the compasses on the point C, extending the other to the point marked $\frac{2}{3}$ at D, and cast the curve E F ; mark on this curve a point, as at E, which must be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breast-measure, or 9 inches from the point D ; lay the edge of the rule even with these two points, and draw the line D E : this forms the front

of the breast. Likewise mark upon this curve a point, as at F, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breast-measure, or 9 inches from the point D ; put the angle of the square to the point F, letting one edge of the rule lie even with the point D, and draw a line from F to the point D. The square must lie in this position till the line F H is marked, which will be square with the line F G. From the point D to G is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the breast-measure, or 3 inches ; put one leg of the compasses on the point D, extending the other to the point G, and cast a curve from the point G to the front of the breast, which will form the gorge or neck. Mark the width and shape of the back according to fancy or fashion ; that on the plate is a little more than one-third of the breast-measure, as from B to I. The line G F and F H being at right angles with each other, correspond with the lines A B and B I. Whatever form is given to the back, as from A to I, a corresponding form must be given to the shoulder of the fore-part, as from G to H ; what is added to the one must be diminished from the other in the same proportion. Thus it will be seen, that whatever form fancy or fashion may give to the width of the back, or shape of the shoulder, the points A B and G F are still the same. From the point C to the bottom of the scye is $\frac{1}{7}$ of the breast-measure, or $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; at which place make a mark. Lay the edge of the rule to the point *n*, and at the point that is marked for the bottom of the scye, and draw a line from *n* to *i*, as represented

Plate 8



by the dotted line. From B to *j* is the same distance as from C to *m*. Place the half-width of the whole breast-measure, or 18 inches, to the point *j*, and extend it to the point *m*; from thence continue it along the dotted line to the end of the measure, as at *i*, and it will come to the line in front within about one inch. This inch is allowed for the paddings. Having placed the measure according to this direction, look to the copy of the measure for the widths of the breast, and it will be found, that from the centre of the breasts in front to the most prominent part of them is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from the same centre to the front of the scye is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; therefore make from *i* to *k* $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from *i* to *m* $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Next draw a line from *m* to F, which will give the front of the scye. Four points of the scye being given, viz. the top of the side-seam, the depth of the scye, the front, and the shoulder-point, the remainder may be formed by your own judgment. Then place the end of the measure to the top of the back-seam as at G, and continue it to a little below the point *k* as at *o*, which is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and accords with the most prominent part of the breast; from thence to the point *p*, which is $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is just under the breast; next to the point *q*, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which will be the length of the waist. Mark from the bottom of the back-seam to the point *q* a little hollow. Then place the end of the measure to the bottom of the back-seam, and continue it along the waist to 10 inches, and mark a point as

at *r*, which is 3 inches less than the waist-measure; allow the remaining 3 inches, as from *t* to *s*. Take the piece out that is to form the breast, as from *s* to *k*, and from *k* to *r*; observing when waists are long to hollow it a little, similar to the one in the plate. When cutting the fore-part allow about half an inch to the length of the shoulder for the paddings. The figure here described is for a proportionate lady, whose height is about 5 feet 3 or four inches, and whose breast-measure exceeds the waist 5 or 6 inches.

When the breast-measure exceeds the waist only 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, it must be formed according to fig. 2. Every line on this figure is drawn the same as on the preceding one, except the line *C D*. The point *D* is raised about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches above the point *K*, which causes the top of the side-seam to be a little smaller, and the waist to be wider in proportion to the quantity raised: the nearer the waist-measure equals that of the breast, raise the point *D* in the same proportion. When cutting a habit for a tall and slender female, observe the same directions. Also when cutting a pelisse for a girl whose waist-measure equals that of the breast, raise the point *D* $\frac{1}{6}$ of the breast-measure, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches above the point *K*, supposing the figure to measure $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches the half-width.

HOW TO FORM THE SLEEVE.

Plate 8, fig. 3.

The line A B P represents the edge of the cloth ; from P to F the width of the back ; and from F to A the length of the sleeve. From B to D is half of the breast-measure, or 9 inches ; and from B to H the entire width, or 18 inches. From A to C is the half-width of the hand ; and from A to G the entire width. Place the edge of the rule even with the points C and D, and draw the line C D : also place the edge of the rule even with the points G H, and draw the line G H. Then lay one edge of the square even with the line C D, permitting the other edge to touch the point F, and draw the line D F. Next lay the rule even with the line D F, and continue the line to the point E. From the point D to K is the width of the back, and from the point K to L is half of the breast-measure, or 9 inches. Place the rule even with the point L, and draw a line parallel with the line E F, as represented by the dotted line. From the point D to v is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breast-measure, or 9 inches ; and from v to w about 1 inch. Mark from F to I about 2 inches, and from I to J $\frac{2}{3}$ of the breast-measure. Place one leg of the compasses on the point w, extending the other to the point I, and cast a curve from I to J ; this curve forms part of the sleeve head. To form the remainder of the

sleeve head mark a gradual hollow from I to the dotted line, and from J to the dotted line. Make the point I the top of the back-seam. Adjust the various widths of the sleeve according to the measures, and draw a line across the bottom square with the line C D, and the sleeve will be completed.

Fig. 4 represents the back-skirt of a habit, and fig. 5 the fore-part skirt. Fig. 6 represents a collar which stands off from the neck, in which the fall-down must be well drawn in; and fig. 7 represents a collar which fits close round the neck.

HOW TO FORM THE SKIRT.

Plate 9, fig. 4.

The line K L represents the double edge of the cloth, from which the back-skirt must be taken. First mark a point, as at I, about 2 inches from the square edge at the bottom: from K to L is 42 inches; from I to J the same; and from J to K 22 inches: lay the edge of the rule to the points J and K, and draw a line; also from I to J. The length from E to H is the same as from I to J. The width from E to F is 18 inches, and from G to H 11. Hollow the top a little, as from G to H, observing to make it a little lower in front, which will cause it to sit clear in the waist; then draw a line from E to H; and round the bottom a little in proportion to that of the back-skirt, (see the plate.)

A COMPOUND TO MARK UPON CLOTH ANY
BRAIDING DESIGN.

The ordinary means employed in this art are as follows. Having pricked any figure or design upon paper with a needle, the paper is placed over the part where the figure is intended to be, and is dusted over with chalk or pipe-clay finely powdered; the dust goes through the holes to the cloth, and leaves the design. Then with a little flake-white and gum-water, mixed together to the consistency of ink, the marks left by the chalk are exactly followed. It is well-known to those who practise this method, that it is a very tedious one.

The following compound possesses the advantage of being able at once to impress on the cloth the exact figure of the design, and thus facilitates the progress of the braider, as it allows him to attain the greatest exactness in his work, and spares him the trouble and time of retracing the design.

To prepare the white composition, place an earthen pot over the fire, and put into it a known quantity of gum-mastic, say two ounces; add to this about a dram of virgin-wax; and when the whole is melted, add as much flake-white as will make it of a thickish consistency; stir it all the

time with a knife or iron-spoon, and when it is well mixed take it off the fire, and scrape it out upon a sheet of paper. When it is cold, pound and sift it, and enclose it in a piece of muslin. Then place the design upon the cloth, and rub it over with the composition, which will instantly be fixed upon the cloth. Take up the design carefully, that it may not confuse the figure, and lay a piece of smooth paper on it, and with a hot iron press it well down, and it will leave a correct and firm impression.

A black mixture may be prepared by substituting lamp-black in place of the flake-white.

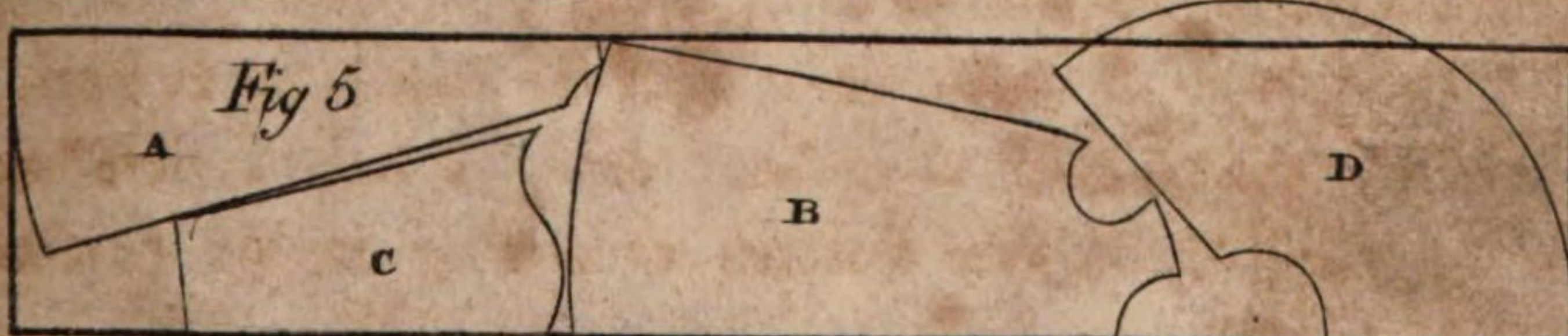
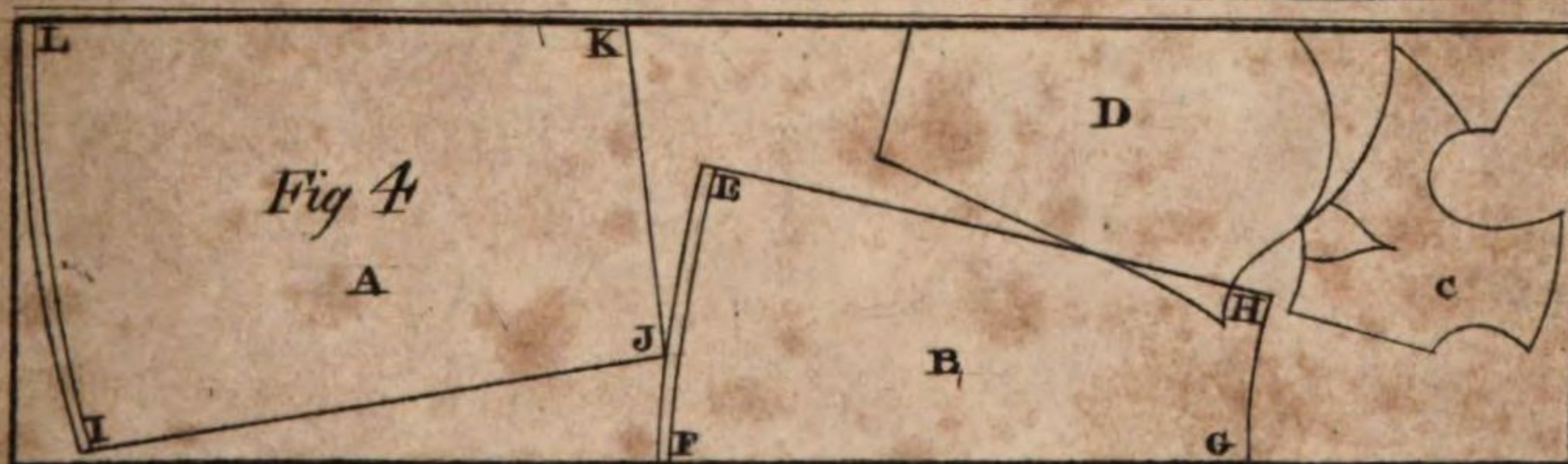
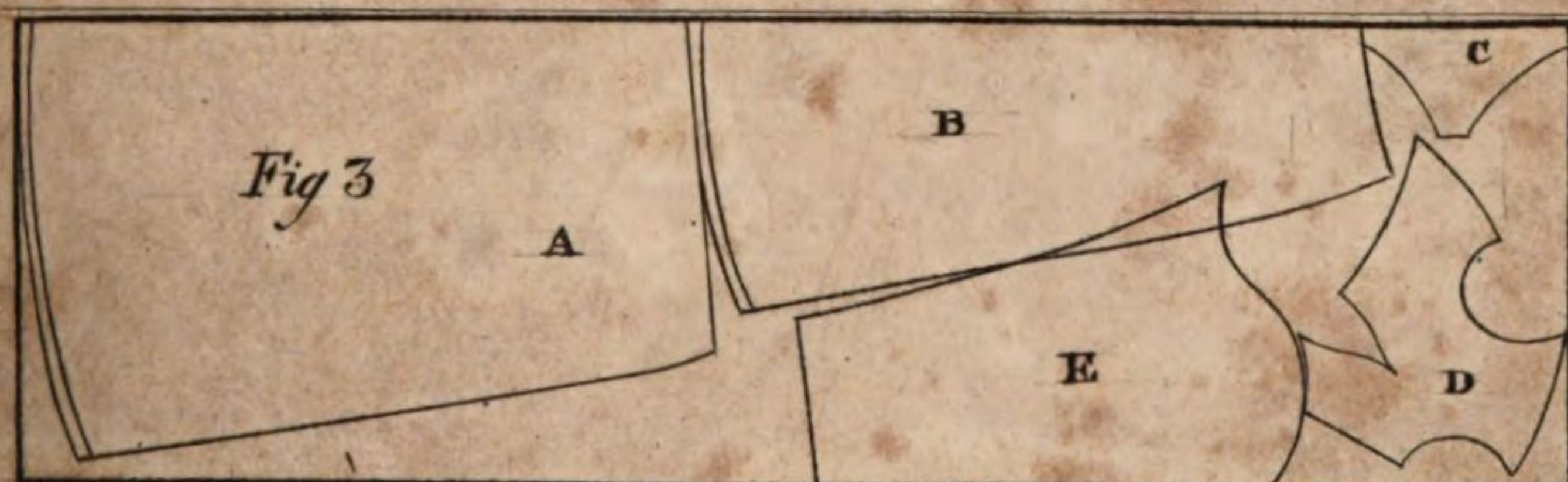
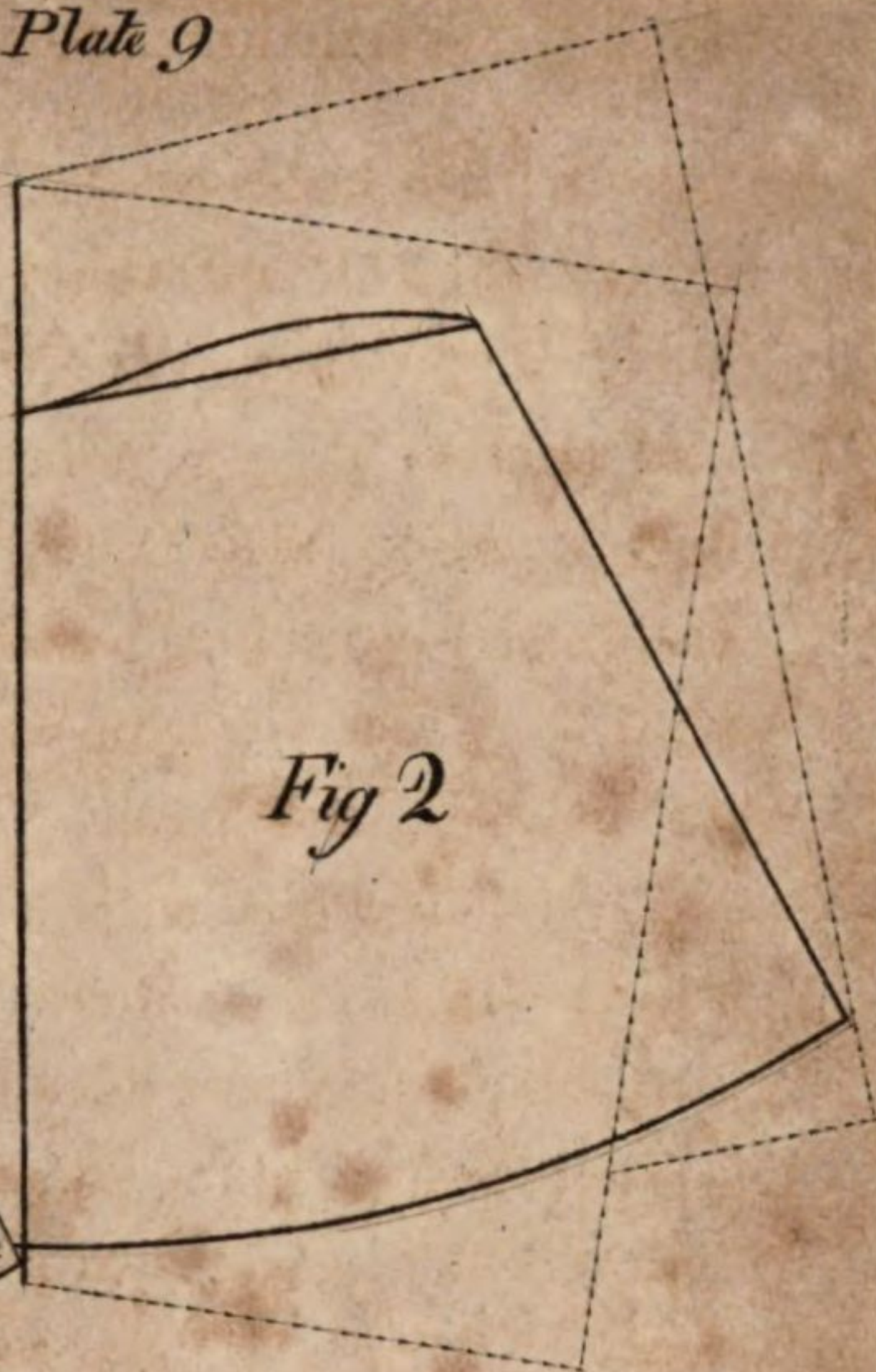
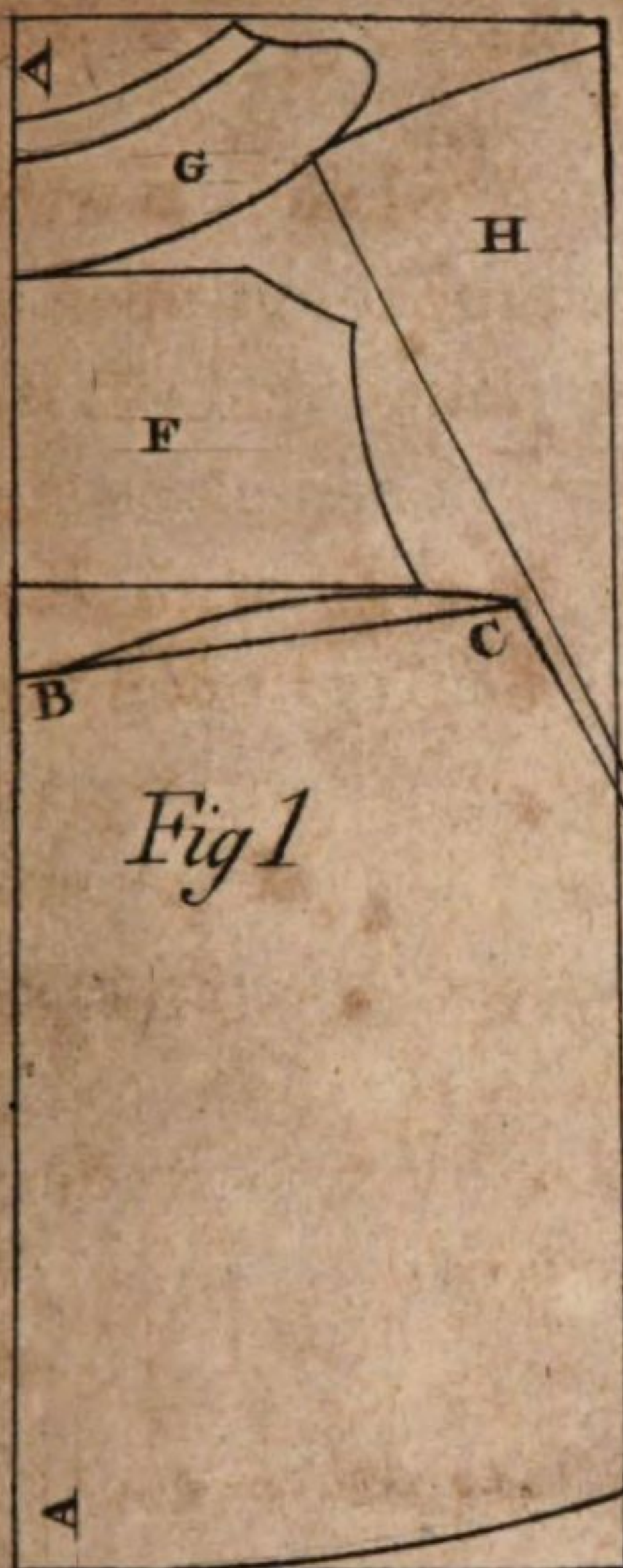


HOW TO FORM A LADY'S CLOAK.

Plate 9, fig. 1.

The line A A denotes the double edge of the cloth; from A to B is 52 inches, and is the length of the cloak. First place the angle of the square to the point B, letting one edge lie even with the line A B, and mark a point, as at C, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the line of the square. From B to C is 27 inches: next draw a line from B to C, and round the top of the cloak a little, as represented in the plate. From C to E must be 2 inches shorter than from A to B, or it will be too long in front. From A to E is 42 inches: draw a line from C to E, and circle the bottom according to the way in

Plate 9



which it is circled in the plate. This figure also shows how to cut a cloak which requires two wheel-pieces in front. F is the hood, G the collar, and H the wheel-pieces. The length of the cloth is $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

Fig. 2 represents another method of cutting a cloak with only one wheel-piece. Double the cloth according to the dotted lines, and cut the fore-part out as shown by the plate.

Fig. 3 represents a method of cutting a habit out of $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of cloth. The length of the habit is 52 inches. A is the back-skirt, B the fore-part skirt, and C the back; all cut out of the double edge of the cloth. D is the body, and E the sleeve. The width of the breasts is 36 inches.

Fig. 4 shows how a pelisse may be cut out of 3 yards of cloth, the length of the pelisse being 54 inches, and the breast-measure 42. The back-skirt is to be cut out of the double edge of the cloth at A, and the fore-part skirt to be cut out of the single edge of the cloth at B. C is the back and body, and D the sleeve.

Fig. 5 represents a method of cutting a gentleman's cloak out of 8 yards of camlet. A is the back, B the fore-part, C the sleeves, and D the cape. It is formed by the same rule as the box-coat.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 10.

Fig. 1 shows how a coat may be cut out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth 60 inches wide; the length of the back being 35 inches, and the width of the breast 18.

Fig. 2 shows how a coat may be cut out of $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of cloth; the length of the back being 36 inches, and the width of the breast 21.

Fig. 3 shows how a coat may be cut out of 2 yards of cloth; the length of the back being 38 inches, the width of the breast 23, and the waist 22.

Fig. 4 shows how a coat may be cut out of $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards; the length of the back being 29 inches, the width of the breast 24, and the width of the waist 27.

Fig 1

Fig 2

Fig 3

Fig 4

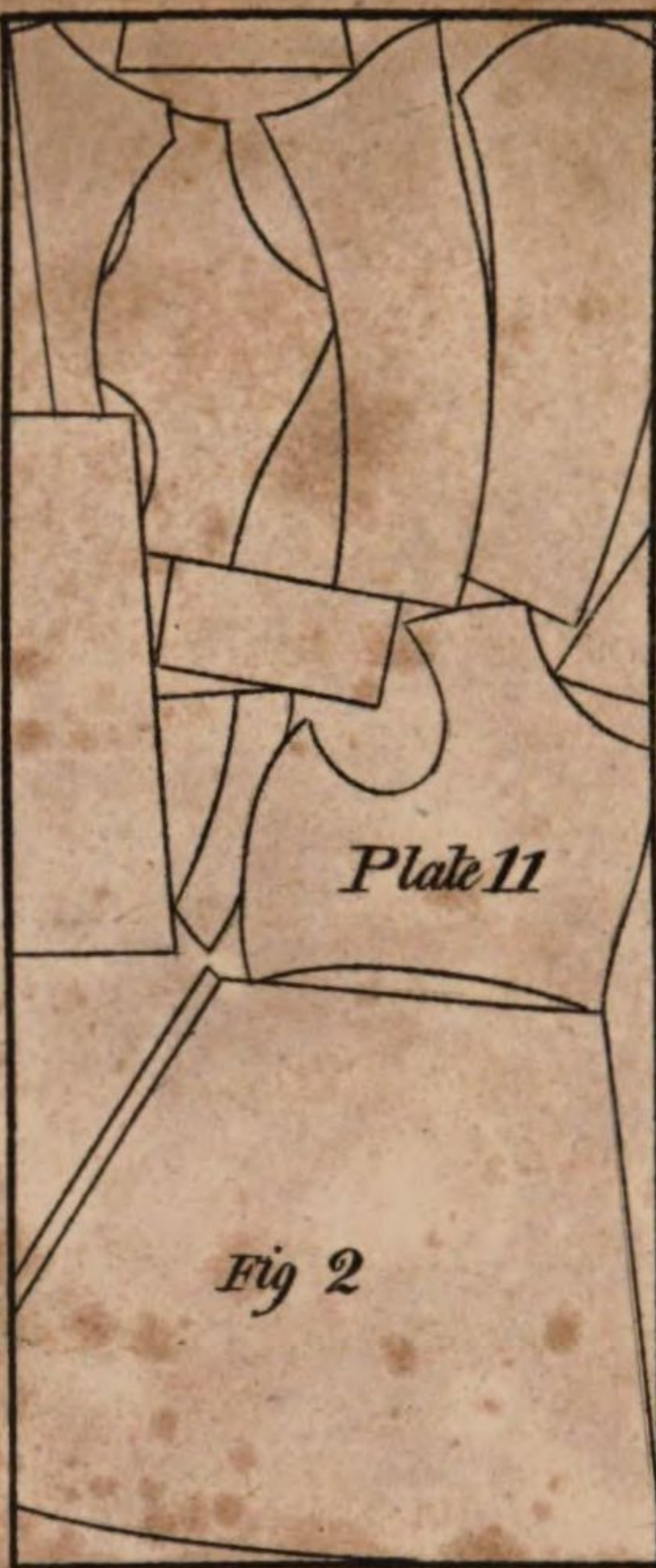
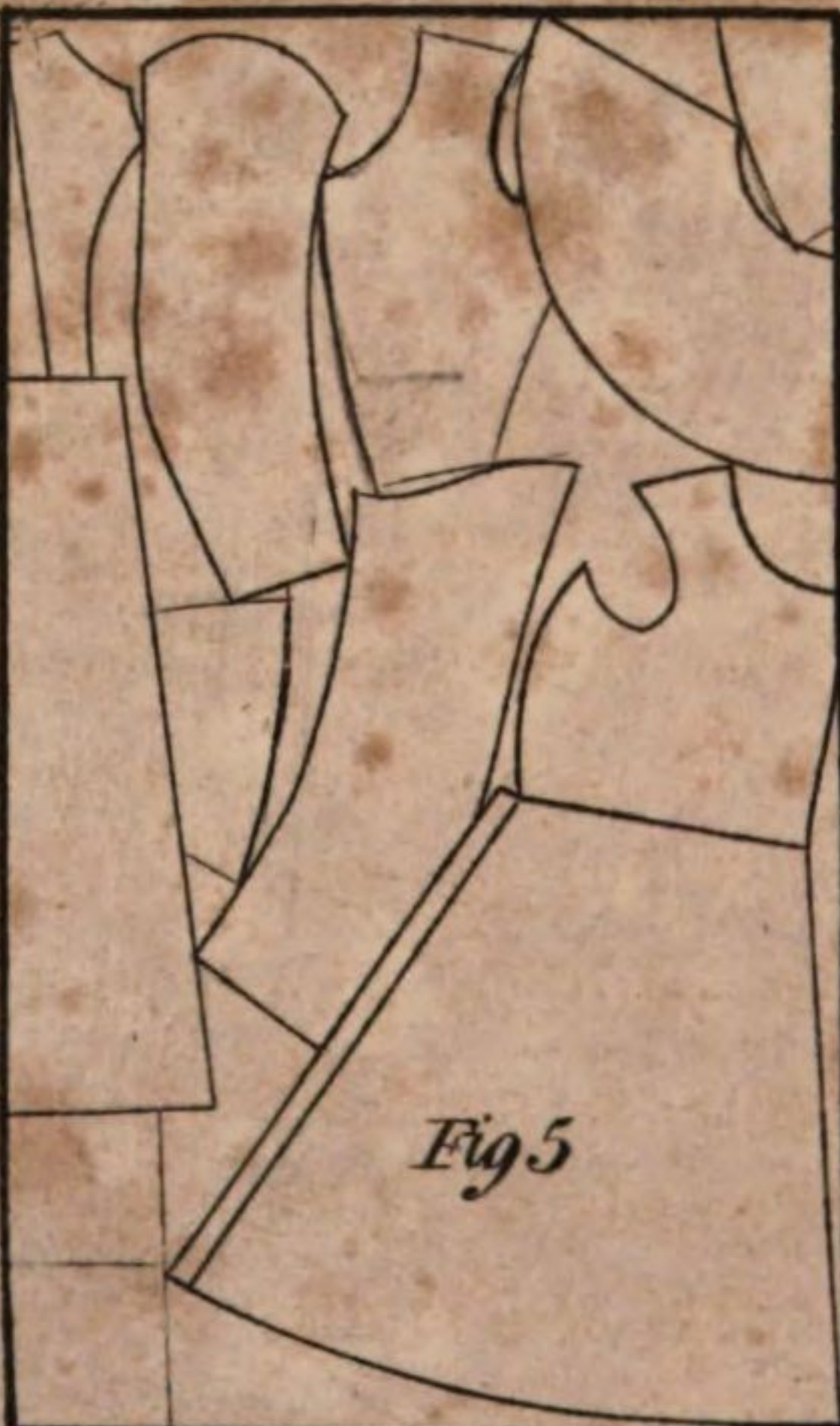


Plate 11



EXPLANATION OF PLATE 11.

Fig. 1 shows how a box-coat, with 4 capes, may be cut out of 12 yards of cloth, 27 inches wide. A is the back, and is 54 inches long, B the forepart, C the upper-side sleeve, D the under-side, E the largest cape, and is 24 inches deep, F is $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches, G $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and H 16 inches. The right side of the upper-part of the cape E is marked $7\frac{3}{4}$, which is the number of yards required for the coat and one cape. The second, F, is marked $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards; the third, G, $10\frac{3}{8}$; and the fourth is 12 yards.

This figure will serve for a table, showing the complement of cloth required for each part, likewise the method of cutting it out. Whenever narrow cloth is to be cut, it should be kept on the double for all kinds of coats.

Fig. 2 shows how a frock-coat may be cut out of 2 yards of cloth; the length of the back being 40 inches, the width of the back 21, and the width of the waist 18.

Fig. 3 shows how a top-coat, with a cape, may be cut out of $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards of cloth; the length of the back being 52 inches, and the width of the breast 20.

Fig. 4 shows how a top-coat may be cut out of $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of cloth; the length of the back being 48 inches, and the width of the breast 18.

Fig. 5 represents a method of cutting a boy's top-coat out of $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards of cloth; the length of the back being 38 inches, the width of the breast 15.

OBSERVATIONS.

It is advisable to cut all kinds of fustians, nan-keens, velveteens, and thick cloth, larger in proportion in every part, than superfine cloth; not only on account of the large seams, but their substance and stiffness.

Whatever variation fancy or fashion may occasion in the outward appearance of a coat, the principles on which the rule depends are still the same; therefore, by taking a correct measure, observing the true position of the figure, and having a knowledge of the rule and its variations, the tradesman will be able to make any alteration which may be required by fashion, or by casual deviations in the figure of the person. Be very exact in making the upper-part of the back (as from A to E, plate 1, fig. 1) of the right length; when cut too long in this part it will be large at the back of the arm, and will crease between the shoulders. It does not need to be cut any longer than one-eleventh, as it is sufficiently long of itself to allow for seams. In many cases it should only be cut one-twelveth; as for instance, when the person is very straight, or when short in the neck. In closing the back to the fore-

part, be particular that it goes in quite plain: if either has the advantage of being long, let the fore-part have it at the waist, particularly when the waist is cut across. It may often be observed that coats crease across the waist of the back, which is occasioned by the back being too long in that part. This mistake is easily committed, in consequence of the back being made up with the straight edge of the cloth, and the fore-part on the bias.

In order to make a coat fit well, the workman ought to pay implicit attention to the design of the cutter; for let him be ever so accurate in cutting, if the workman make capricious deviations from the style, it is impossible to make a good fit, and the nicest talent at cutting will thus be frustrated. It is therefore advisable that all who practise the trade become acquainted with the art of cutting; for without they have an acquaintance with it, they cannot be said to have a competent knowledge of their trade, nor can they be so valuable to their employer, or held in much estimation.

Some men, who have no knowledge of cutting, think it is impossible for them to make any progress in it. But this is a great mistake; for I am fully persuaded, that by a little practice and perseverance they might execute any orders intrusted to them. It must be extremely mortifying to the persons whose ignorance in this essential art compels them to run from one to another to solicit aid

in their perplexities. These men's time would be much better spent in studying the art; a knowledge of which would save them a world of pains and anxieties; and I can assure them, it may very easily and speedily be attained.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
FOLLOWING TABLES.

Tables V. and VI. show the proportionate quantity of broad cloth required for a body coat taken at an average of sixty inches wide. The first column shows the person's height in feet and inches; and the line of figures at the top, the width of the breast. To ascertain the quantity of cloth it will take for a person measuring 38 inches round the breast, and 5 feet 6 inches in height,—look for 5 feet 6 inches in the first column, then for 38 in the top line, and in the square where they meet will be found $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards, which is the complement required.

These instructions also apply to the succeeding tables, as they are drawn up on the same plan.

a

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE V.

Showing the quantity of Broad Cloth necessary for Coats.

Ft.	In.	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
4	0	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{8}{7}$	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
4	2	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$
4	4	1	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
4	6	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$
4	6	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
4	8	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$
5	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$
5	2	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$
5	4	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
5	6	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$
5	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$
5	10	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$
6	0	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2

THE ART OF CUTTING.

TABLE VI.

Showing the quantity of Broad Cloth necessary for Coats.

Ft. In.	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
4 0	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$
4 2	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
4 4	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$
4 6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$
4 8	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$
4 10	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2
5 0	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$
5 2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$
5 4	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$
5 6	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
5 8	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$
5 10	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$
6 0	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE VII.

Showing the quantity of Narrow Cloth necessary for Coats.

Ft.	In.	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
4	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
4	2	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
4	4	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
4	6	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3
4	8	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$
4	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
5	0	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
5	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
5	4	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$
5	6	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$
5	8	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4
5	10	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$
6	0	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE VIII.

Showing the quantity of Narrow Cloth necessary for Coats.

Ft. In.	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
4 0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
4 2	$3\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$
4 4	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$
4 6	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4
4 8	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$
4 10	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
5 0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$
5 2	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
5 4	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$
5 6	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
5 8	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$
5 10	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$
6 0	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE IX.

Showing the quantity of Broad Cloth necessary for a Suit.

Fl. In.	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
4 0	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
4 2	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$
4 4	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$
4 6	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
4 8	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$
4 10	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
5 0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
5 2	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
5 4	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3
5 6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$
5 8	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$
5 10	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
6 0	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$

THE ART OF CUTTING.

TABLE X.

Showing the quantity of Broad Cloth necessary for a Suit.

Ft.	In.	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
4	0	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
4	2	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3
4	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$
4	6	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$
4	8	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
4	10	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
5	0	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
5	2	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$
5	4	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
5	6	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$
5	8	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4
5	10	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$
6	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE XI.

Showing the quantity of Narrow Cloth necessary for a Suit.

Ft. In.	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
4 0	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$
4 2	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
4 4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$
4 6	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$
4 8	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
4 10	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
5 0	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
5 2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6
5 4	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$
5 6	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
5 8	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$
5 10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$
6 0	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$

THE ART OF CUTTING.

TABLE XII.

Showing the quantity of Narrow Cloth necessary for a Suit.

Ft.	In.	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
4	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	6
4	2	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$
4	4	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
4	6	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$
4	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$
4	10	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$
5	0	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$
5	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$
5	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$
5	6	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$
5	8	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$
5	10	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$
6	0	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE XIII.

Showing the quantity of Broad Cloth necessary for Frock Coats.

Ft.	In.	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
4	6	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$
4	8	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
4	10	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
5	0	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$
5	2	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$
5	4	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5	6	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$
5	8	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
5	10	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
6	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$

THE ART OF CUTTING.

TABLE XIV.

Showing the quantity of Narrow Cloth necessary for Frock Coats.

Ft.	In.	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
4	6	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$
4	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$
4	10	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$
5	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$
5	2	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	5
5	4	4	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$
5	6	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
5	8	$4\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
5	10	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$
6	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE XV.

Showing the quantity of Broad Cloth necessary for Top Coats.

Ft.	In.	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
4	6	2	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$
4	8	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
4	10	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
5	0	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$
5	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
5	4	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$
5	6	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
5	8	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$
5	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$	3
6	0	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$

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TABLE XVI.

Showing the quantity of Narrow Cloth necessary for Top Coats.

Ft.	In.	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
4	6	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{8}$
4	8	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
4	10	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
5	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$
5	2	$4\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$
5	4	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$
5	6	5	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6
5	8	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6	$6\frac{1}{8}$
5	10	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$
6	0	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	6	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE XVII.

*Showing the quantity of Cloth necessary for Habits
and Pelisses.*

Ft.	In.	28	30	32	34	36	38
4	6	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$
4	8	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$
4	10	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5	0	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$
5	2	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$
5	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
5	6	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$
5	8	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$
5	10	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$

THE ART OF CUTTING.

TABLE XVIII.

*Showing the quantity of Cloth necessary for Habits
and Pelisses.*

Ft.	In.	40	42	44	46	48	50
4	6	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
4	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
4	10	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
5	0	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3
5	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$
5	4	$2\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
5	6	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
5	8	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
5	10	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE XIX.

Showing the quantity of Cloth, 28 inches wide, required for Trowsers.

Ft.	In.	28	32	36	40	43	46	48	50
4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	2	2
4	4	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$
4	6	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$
4	8	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
4	10	$1\frac{15}{16}$	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$
5	0	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$
5	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5	4	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$
5	6	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
5	8	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$
5	10	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
6	0	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$

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TABLE XX.

Showing the quantity of Cloth, 18 inches wide, required for Trowsers.

Ft.	In.	28	32	36	40	43	46	48	50
4	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
4	4	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
4	6	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$
4	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$
4	10	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
5	0	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{9}{16}$
5	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$
5	4	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4
5	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$
5	8	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
5	10	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$
6	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE XXI.

Showing the quantity of Cloth, 28 inches wide, required for Breeches.

Ft.	In.	32	36	40	43	46	48	50
5	0	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$
5	2	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
5	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$
5	6	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$
5	8	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$
5	10	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$
6	0	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$
6	2	$1\frac{7}{8}$	2	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE XXII.

Showing the quantity of Cloth, 18 inches wide, required for Breeches.

Ft.	In.	31	34	37	40	43	46	49
5	0	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$
5	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
5	4	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$

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Table XXII continued.

Ft.	In.	31	34	37	40	43	46	49
5	6	$2\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3
5	8	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$
5	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
6	0	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
6	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE XXIII.

Showing the quantity of Cloth, 28 and 18 inches wide, required for Waistcoats.

Ft.	In.	30		35		40		45	
		Twenty-eight.	Eigh-teen.	Twenty-eight.	Eigh-teen.	Twenty-eight.	Eigh-teen.	Twenty-eight.	Eigh-teen.
4	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	1
4	10	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
5	2	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
5	6	$\frac{11}{16}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$
5	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{13}{15}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
6	2	$\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$

THE TAILOR'S PRECEPTOR; OR,

TABLE XXIV.

Showing the quantity of Broad and Narrow Cloth necessary for Skeleton Suits.

		24		26		28		30	
Ft.	In.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.
3	0	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{15}{16}$	2	1	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
3	2	$\frac{15}{16}$	2	1	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$
3	4	1	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$
3	6	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
3	8	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3
3	10	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE XXV.

Showing the quantity of Broad and Narrow Cloth necessary for Fly Suits.

		26		28		30		32	
Ft.	In.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.
3	6	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3	8	$1\frac{7}{16}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
3	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$
4	0	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	4

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Table XXV continued.

		26		28		30		32	
Ft.	In.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.
4	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	4	2	$4\frac{1}{4}$
4	4	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	4	2	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$
4	6	$1\frac{7}{8}$	4	2	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE XXVI.

Showing the quantity of Broad and Narrow Cloth required for Boys' Top Coats.

		26		28		30		32	
Ft.	In.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.	Broad.	Narrow.
3	4	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$
3	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$
3	8	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
3	10	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
4	0	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$
4	4	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
4	6	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$

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